FBIS DAILY REPORT

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Soviet Union

Vol III No 182 19 September 1986

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FURTHER ON NUCLEAR-SPACE WEAPONS TALKS

Chernyshev Contrasts Stances

LD181642 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1435 GMT 18 Sep 86

[TASS military affairs observer Vladimir Chernyshev: "Assumed Optimism and Dangerous Policy"]

[Text] Moscow, 18 Sep TASS -- The White House statement devoted to the start of the sixth round of the Soviet-U.S. talks on nuclear and space weapons in Geneva draws one's attention to the deliberate bias in stating the U.S. position, the prevalence of cheerful tones, and the complete disregard for the true state of affairs. According to the statement, Washington is allegedly full of resolution to reach agreements which will lead to reductions in nuclear arsenals. Washington has allegedly already demonstrated at Geneva that it is doing everything to effect reductions, and the U.S. position provides foundation for reaching an agreement.

Everything is being put upside down. In the first place, is there any foundation for the claims that the U.S. Administration wants any agreements? Are they needed by one who conducts a feverish nuclear arms race? The United States is implementing the "star wars" program, including the development [razrabotka] of its nuclear components; is conducting nuclear explosions and tests of antisatellite weapons; is creating [sozdayut] "third generation"-nuclear weapons; has started deploying [razvertyvaniye] new MX IBMs; is arming itself with nuclear-missile submarines one after the other; and is equipping strategic bombers, surface ships, and submarines with cruise missiles. Such measures can hardly testify to a wish to limit and reduce nuclear armaments.

Second, can someone who hitherto has obviously been happy to mark time have the right to voice optimism regarding the state of affairs at the talks and his own position? Also, a complete absence of desire to seek new approaches, making it possible to clear the obstacles on the road to mutually acceptable agreements, has been characteristic of Washington. The White House statement is completely silent on the question of nonmilitarization of space. No wonder. For the representatives of the U.S. Administration are continually stressing that the SDI program cannot serve as the subject of talks, and the United States intends to deploy a space ABM system. The proposals concerning strategic arms and medium-range nuclear weapons are aimed at one-sided military advantages for the United States, and are not calculated to be acceptable to the other side. Thus, at the talks themselves, Washington adheres to a patently deadlock situation.

Third, Washington distorts the position of the Soviet Union, or at best keeps silent about the fact that the USSR has a serious and responsible attitude to the talks, and words its proposals concretely, in businesslike fashion, taking into account the interests of the other side. The Soviet Union has taken quite a few steps in order to bring the positions closer on a broad spectrum of problems. For instance, at the fifth round it made a proposal to the United States to reach agreement on partial, interim measures which might be accepted right now. He who distorts or keeps silent about the constructive position of his talks partner obviously calculates to place the blame for the results of his own destructive policy onto the USSR.

In the nuclear-space age, time for making responsible decisions is fast running out. The USSR delegation is in Geneva with instructions to continue the search for ways leading to a quick mutually-acceptable unraveling of the questions preventing progress. It is to be hoped that Washington will at last respond in worthy fashion and will give a businesslike and constructive reply to the Soviet initiatives.

Zholkver Sees No Progress

LD190448 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1645 GMT 18 Sep 86

[From the "International Diary" program presented by Vladimir Fadeyev]

[Text] The Soviet-U.S. talks on nuclear and space weapons resumed in Geneva today. I ask our political observer Aleksandr Zholkver to tell us about the situation there.

[Zholkver] The current round of the talks in Geneva is the sixth since their start in March of last year. Unfortunately, one must state that the matter has not moved an inch toward an agreement on arms reduction thus far.

Why? Fairly specific and constructive proposals by our country have been lying on the negotiating table for a long time in Geneva. They concern a complete ban on strike space weapons, a reduction by half of the Soviet and U.S. strategic weapons, and the liquidation of both U.S. and Soviet medium-range missiles in Europe. But what has the United States been concerned with all this time? With conducting one nuclear test after another, the majority of which are connected, as the U.S. military themselves admit, with the development [razrabotka] of space weapons, with producing new intercontinental MX missiles, which -- even circumventing the decision by the U.S. Congress -- are already being put on combat alert duty, and with placing new Pershing and cruise missiles in Western Europe even above the number announced beforehand. Where can one find time to think about developing a disarmament agreement when, as we can see, the arms race is in full swing!

However, the threat looming over mankind is too great to tolerate. And the Soviet Union is making every effort to move the talks in Geneva from the standstill. Halting nuclear tests would have enormous importance in creating favorable conditions for developing mutually acceptable accords. As you know, our country has once again, for the fourth time, extended the unilateral moratorium on all nuclear blasts. If one could reach agreement with the United States to make the moratorium a bilateral one, this would not only strengthen mutual trust but also would prompt the solution of other questions, all the more so as our delegation in Geneva is far from taking an all-or-nothing stand and has submitted compromise proposals more than once.

It was officially announced in the White House yesterday that the U.S. delegation in Geneva will also submit some new proposals this time. Well, better late than never. Suspicions only arise from the fact that Western news agencies, while reporting about this, note that Washington in seeking not so much to reach an agreement in Geneva as to recover, as they put it, from the propagandist defeat in the fight against the Soviet moratorium. Time will tell, as the saying goes. As for the Soviet Union, the staunch struggle for curbing the arms race is not propaganda for us but a strategic line mapped out by the 27th party congress and again reiterated by Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev in the course of his current trip to Kuban.

Daniloff Case as Diversion

LD181446 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0230 GMT 18 Sep 86

[From the "International Diary" presented by Oleg Blinov]

[Excerpt] The sixth round of Soviet-U.S. negotiations on nuclear and space weapons opens today in Geneva. Our country's position is precise and clear. It is based on foreign policy directives as elaborated by the 27th CPSU Congress, on the program set out by Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev on 15 January on the stage-by-stage elimination of nuclear weapons by the end of the present century in conditions when the arms race in space would be reliably averted. Unfortunately, on the U.S. side a readiness to move toward real accords is still not observable. On the contrary, Washington uses minor or fabricated problems to evade a solution to the very important issues of the present day. Thus, for example, across the ocean now emphasis is being placed on the incident of the detention in Moscow of the American correpondent, Daniloff, who was caught spying. Such a position is not in keeping with the demands of the world public. In the United States itself a campaign is growing, whose participants are urging the U.S. Government to follow the example of the USSR and stop nuclear tests. [passage omitted]

Soviet on Reagan Cut Offer

AU181408 Paris AFP in English 1405 GMT 18 Sep 86

[Excerpt] Geneva, Sept 18 (AFP) -- U.S.-Soviet arms talks made little headway Thursday as the first session of the sixth round of Nuclear and Space Talks (NST) here ended after two hours, and a bilateral conference of experts was wound up for two months. At the NST negotiations neither side would comment after the inaugural session of the sixth round of talks.

The deputy head of the Soviet delegation, Aleksey Obukhov, said before the meeting he had not received official confirmation of President Reagan's widely-reported offer to ask for only a 30 per cent cut on strategic nuclear arms on both sides, instead of the 50 per cent he had originally asked for. The concession was termed "conciliatory" by White House staff when it was announced on Wednesday, but Mr. Obukhov said Thursday: "We don't yet know the American proposals. If introduced, they will be evaluated on their merits." He said the Soviet Union was more interested in a commitment from Washington to abide by the 1972 Anti-Ballistic Missile (ABM) Treaty for 15 to 20 years than concessions on strategic nuclear weapons.

The Reagan administation, keen on developing the Strategic Defence Initiative (SDI or Star Wars) shield in space, which would be an anti-ballistic missile system, wants to be rid of the ABM Treaty within seven years at most. [passage omitted]

Talks End, U.S. To Continue Tests

LD190132 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0104 GMT 19 Sep 86

[Text] The second round of the Soviet-U.S. talks on the problem of halting the arms race has ended in Geneva. Broad discussions were carried out and a detailed exchange of views was held.

Petrosyants, the head of the USSR delegation and the chairman of the USSR State Committee for Utilization of Atomic Energy, noted that the U.S. side as before follows the line of continuing the tests. The delegations intend to meet in Geneva again this November.

TASS Correction: 'Divergences' Item

Moscow TASS International Service in Russian at 1320 GMT on 18 September transmits a service message 'killing' the item published in the 18 September USSR Soviet Union DAILY REPORT on page AA 1 under the subhead "Talks End; 'Divergences' Noted." The TASS service message provides a new version of the item in which the following change is made:

Paragraph one, lines two and three read: ...Soviet-U.S. talks on the problem of nuclear arms tests halting has ended here. (changing description of topic discussed)

KRASNAYA ZVEZDA ON U.S. CLAIMS AT CBW CONFERENCE

PM171522 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 17 Sep 86 First Edition p 3

[A. Golts article: "Why a Lie Is Being Resurrected"]

[Text] An unusual exhibition is currently on show in Washington. Fakes of pictures by famous artists are on display. It is a pity, however, that the organizers of this exhibition have confined themselves to fakes in the sphere of art. After all, plenty of fakes are fabricated in the United States in other spheres. Take international affairs. The falsifications fabricated by the CIA, the Pentagon, and the State Department could fill a museum. Among them a special place could be claimed by the numerous insinuations about "Soviet yellow rain."

This malicious lie has surfaced, once again, in the speech of the U.S. representative at the second conference being held in Geneva to examine the operation of the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production, and Stockpiling of Bacterioloical (Biological) and Toxic Weapons and on Their Destruction.

Why was it necessary to resurrect this old calumny? All it is an unconcealed attempt to shift the blame. Under the auspices of the Pentagon, numerous laboratories and scientific centers have long been working in the United States, allegedly on developing methods to protect troops against bacteriological weapons. In effect, experiments with new types of morbific micro-organisms are conducted at these establishments. This year alone the Pentagon has allocated 4.3 million dollars for a special center for toxin research at Jefferson University. At the same time a laboratory is being set up at the Army proving ground at Dugway.

Furthermore, there are numerous indications that the United States has already used "silent death" in its subversive operations against sovereign states. The epidemic of "dengue" fever which affected thousands of Cubans in 1981 was the result of a subversive U.S. operation. This was proved by much scientific data and the testimony of the mercenaries who carried out this crime. E. Arocena, one of the ringleaders of the Omega-7 counterrevolutionary organization, while on trial in New York for murder, told of participating in this sinister operation. During the same year, 1981, (Nlin), a U.S. biologist, was expelled from Pakistan in connection with a scandal which broke over sininster experiments with virus-infected mosquitoes that he had conducted in that country.

At present research in preparation for bacteriological warfare has entered a new stage in the United States. Feith, a ranking Pentagon official, stated this quite plainly whiel speaking in Congress. "It is now absolutely clear," he trumpeted, "that bacteriological weapons manufactured with recourse to the latest technology could acquire extraordinarily great military importance. We have change our view about the military usefulness of bacteriological weapons. Bacteriological weapons could become truly great."

If this is true, Washington should spare no effort to reinforce the convention banning the production and stockpiling of bacteriological weapons. However, far from it! On the eve of the conference articles have appeared in the U.S. press in which unnamed U.S. representatives claimed that the convention is "useless." According to THE WASHINGTON TIMES one of them even declared that it is "impossible to ensure effective verification of the observance of this convention."

And to corroborage this the old lie about "yellow rain" was dragged out again. The logic is highly characteristic of Washington's thinking: "If we cannot prove that Russian toxin weapons are being used in Southeast Asia and Afghanistan, it means that the convention is ineffective."

Of late the United States has resorted to similar tricks more than once. So, for instance, to begin with there was talk about the SALT II treaty being "flawed," then far-fetched accusations were made claiming that the USSR was violating the treaty. But soon it became clear that Washington itself had decided to violate the treaty. Judging by appearances, the efforts to undermine the convention banning bacteriological weapons pursue the same aim.

And it is highly illustrative that Washington is trying to discredit a document which would essentially ban a whole class of highly dangerous mass annihilation weapons, a document which could serve as an example of the successful solution of complex problems in the sphere of security.

Addressing the conference, the Soviet representative noted that the USSR has no bacteriological weapons at all. Our country adheres striclty to all the articles of the convention and seeks to strengthen it. As for the spurious report about Soviet "yellow rain," (J. Lenard), head of the U.S. delegation to the talks which led to the conclusion of the convention, expressed himself pertinently on the subject. He described U.S. conduct in this respect as disgraceful. "It is our duty as parties to the convention," he emphasized, "not to raise accusations that cannot be proved." It is high time for Washington to heed this kind of sober view.

Korzhev Describes Debate

LDS182116 Moscow TASS in English 1909 GMT 18 Sep 86

[Text] Geneva September 18 TASS -- TASS correspondent Yevgeniy Korzhev reports:

The general debate has ended here at the current conference to review the implementation of the Convention on the Ban on Bacteriological (Biological Weapons).

During the debate almost all the participants pointed out the great importance of the convention and said that it was essential to treat carefully the first measure of real disarmament and to contribute to consolidating the convention and to effective implementation of all its provisions.

The participants in the debate in the same way unanimously spoke out in favour of imposing a ban on chemical weapons as soon as possible.

However, one is getting the impression that such a positive attitude of mind at the conference is not to the liking of individual delegations and, first of all, that of the United Staes.

At the very beginning of the work, Donald Lowitz, the leader of the U.S. delegation, stated his "concern" with regard to the observance of the convention. He did not give any facts or proofs which would justify the "concern" -- for the simple reason that such do not exist.

Neverthless, subsequently, U.S. representatives and some of their closest allies went further along the lines of far-fetched accusations levelled at the Soviet Union for alleged violations of the main clauses of the convention.

The delegation of the USSR categorically rejected the accusations that are an invention from beginning to end and pursure the aim of aggravating the situation at the conference and at using it to fan up anti-Soviet propaganda.

The Soviet delegation again showed its readiness for a joint search for mutuall acceptable solution and, with due regard for other delegations' wishes concerning the consolidation of the control machinery, submitted a proposal to work out and adopt an additional protocal to the convention. Such a protocal would envisage measures to invigorate the system of control.

Viktor Israelyan, the leader of the USSR delegation, voiced conviction that those who are really interested in raising the effectiveness of the convention, and not in spreading every kind of fables, would support the proposal.

Talks With UK Delegation

LD182124 Moscow TASS in English 1923 GMT 18 Sep 86

[Text] London September 18 TASS -- Soviet-British consultations were held today in connection with the talks on elaborating a convention on banning and destroying stockpiles of chemical weapons

The Soviet delegation was headed by Yu. Nazarkin, head of a USSR Foreign Ministry department. The delegation met with Tim Renton, British minister of state, Foreign and Commonwealth office.

MINISTRY GIVES BRIEFING ON SHEVARDNADZE MEETING

PM181040 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 18 Sep 86 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "At the USSR Foreign Ministry Press Center"]

[Text] A briefing for Soviet and foreign journalists was held at the USSR Foreign Ministry Press Center 16 September. The USSR Foreign Ministry Information Department spokesman briefed journalists on the participation of E.A. Shevardnadze, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR foreign minister, in the 41st session of the UN General Assembly. The Soviet minister has a croweded schedule, Crucial [otvetsvennye] talks are to be held in Washington 19-20 September. Talks with U.S. Secretary of State G. Shultz on a wide range of questions which have become a tradition are also be be held there.

In New York E.A. Shevardnadze will meet with the heads of the socialist countries' delegations.

E.A. Shevardnadze's speech at the session is scheduled for Tuesday 23 September.

The Soviet minister's itinerary includes meetings and talks with UN Secretary General Perez de Cuellar and statesmen and politicians of a number of countries.

Journalists were told about the proposal for a meeting in New York received from Israel. It is as yet difficult to say how this question will be resolved since a number of details remain to be clarified, the USSR Foreign Ministry spokesman said.

E.A. Shevardnadze will visit Canada 30 September-3 October on an official visit at the invitation of the Canadian Government. An official visit by E.A. Shevardnadze to Mexico is planned.

An account was given of the main results of the recent official visit to the PRC of N.V. Talyzin, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers -- the first visit to China at this level in more than 20 years. It was noted in particular that in the course of the talks the Chinese representatives said that CPU Central Committee General Secretary M.S. Gorbachev's speech in Vladivostok contained a number of positive new elements which they welcomed.

In connection with questions pertaining to the "Daniloff case" it was emmphasized that the Soviet side does not want this case to hamper Soviet-U.S. relations. In our view this case should be handled calmly and the situation should not be dramatized.

On Attache's Murder

LD181353 Moscow TASS in English 1317 GMT 18 Sep 86

[TExt] Moscow September 18 TASS -- the villainous killing of Colonel Gorenkov, soviet acting military attache, in Islamabad is vieed in the USSR as a direct hostile move against our country. Boris Pyadyshev, first deputy had of the Information Department ofthe USSR Foreign Ministry, said here today.

Speaking at a briefing for Soviet and foreign journalists, he noted that the time, place and other circumstances of the killing of the Soviet diplomat show that it was thoroughly prepared and planned and cannot be seen as an act by a reckless lone killer. The information in our possession by the present time proves that the killer's hand was directed by forces who seek to complicate Soviet-Pakistani relations and also the process of a political settlement of the situation in Afghanistan.

The Soviet Government holds that the entire brunt of the responsibility for the crime rests with the Pakistani authorities which failed to take measures to prevent it, the representative of the USSR Foreign Ministry stressed. There are thousands of armed Afghan counterrevolutionaries in Pakistani territory, who are waging the undeclared war against neighbouring Afghanistan, a country which is friendly to the Soviet Union. The anti-Soviet campaign has long since been launched in Pakistan's mass media, hatred towards the USSR is being kindled. Officials also join this campaign from time to time.

The Soviet Government declares a strong protest to the Pakistani Government in connection with the killing of Colonel Gorenkov, and demands an immediate and thorough investigation into the circumstances of this crime, a strict punishment of all those involved in it, and adoption of effective measures to ensure security of Soviet citizens in Pakistan.

HOPES FOR 'POSITIVE' RESPONSE TO GATT REQUEST

LD181435 Moscow TASS in English 1800 GMT 17 Sep 86

[Text] Moscow September 17 TASS -- TASS news analyst Ivan Ivanov writes:

The Soviet Union is one of the biggest trade powers. Foreign economic links are bound to play a major role of its own in implementing our national economic plans outlined by the 27th CPSU Congress for the 12th five-year period and up to the year 2000. The pattern of these links will also change towards noticeable industrialisation of Soviet exports. Exactly therefore our country is interested in consistent and regulated development of both our own foreign trade and world trade as a whole. Along with bilateral trade agreements, we are striving for attaining these aims on a multilateral basis. Hence our course of establishing closer relations with the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT).

A step in this process was our application for the participation in a new round of trade negotiations under the GATT aegis which opened in Punta del Este (Uruguay) on September 15 this year. In the application it was said that the aims of the USSR's participation in the round are the striving to promote the expansion of international trade exchange, its trade with the GATT countries, the building up of confidence measures in world economic affairs. All that organically stems from our vision of the present-day world as an interdependent whole, from the concept of international economic security advanced at the 27th CPSU Congress.

Certainly we do not shut our eyes to shortages of GATT's activities. That agreement was unable to efficiently oppose the wave of protectionism in the West in the 1970s-1980s. It does not always take into account the specific interests of the developing countries. Multilateral negotiations sometimes are reduced to a duel between USA, EEC and Japan.

But by now GATT is the biggest international trade agreement, accounts for 80 percent of world trade, and affiliating 92 countries. Therefore the Soviet Union deems it expedient to establish relations with GATT.

This will be largely promoted by the current restructuring of the management of the USSR's foreign economic relations which gives many Soviet ministries and enterprises a direct access to foreign markets. It does away with the notion that the trade system of the USSR and the GATT rules are allegedly incompatible.

It is not accidental therefore that the absolute majority of the GATT member countries favourably received the Soviet application. Participating in the round in Punta del Este our country will be able to acquire the necessary experience of participation in GATT, directly come into the circle of the parties to the agreement. The Soviet Union views its participation in the round not as limit but only as the first step in establishing relations with GATT that can in the future open the way to solution of the question of the USSR's full-fledged membership of GATT on agreed upon terms.

The hope in the Soviet Union is that GATT's decision on the Soviet application will be positive.

OPPOSITION TO INCLUDING AFGHANISTAN ON UN AGENDA

LD181504 Moscow TASS in English 1918 GMT 17 Sep 86

[Text] New York September 17 TASS -- TASS correspondent Vyacheslav Chernyshev reports

The putting of the so-called question of the "situation in Afghanistan" on the agenda of the 41st session of the U.N. General Assembly has been qualified by representatives of the international community as an unseemly provocation against the United Nations, the desire to violate its chapter and undermine prestige, to complicate to a still greater extent the situation around Afghanistan.

Discussion of that question at the assembly would be a violation of the principle of non-interference and might only complicate the process of political settlement which is the only possible way for resolving the problem, said deputy representative of the GDR at the UN Siegfried Sachmann, speaking in the discussion of the session's agenda at the assembly's General Committee.

The desire to put that far-fetched "issue" on the agenda, said the USSR's representative V.V. Lozinskiy, signifiies gross interference into internal affairs of the sovereign, U.N. member state. It meets the interests of those who come out against normalisation of the situation in south east Asia, who want to hamper solution of the problem.

Imperialist and hegemonistic circles continue interfering into my country's internal affairs, are looking for possibilities of diverting the attention of the international community from their designs in other regions, said permanent representative of Afghanistan at the United Nations Mohammad Farid Zarif. Their aim is to prevent solution of problems in the region, to pile up new obstacles to political settlement. But Afghanistan shall never, under any circumstances, yield to foreign pressure and interference.

Zarif stressed the need of the political settlement, specifically through negotiations between the democratic Republic of Afghanistan and Pakistan with the mediation of the U.N. secretary and political will of the government's concerned, it is possible to create a climate necessary for successful solution of the problem, he stressed.

SHEVARDNADZE ARRIVES IN U.S., CITES TALKS GOALS

LD181901 Moscow TASS in English 1837 GMT 18 Sep 86

[Text] Washington September 18 TASS -- Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze arrived here today for top level talks with the Reagan administration. Upon arrival in Washington he made the following statement:

We have arrived in Washington as mutually agreed between the leaders of our two countries. At the time when the question of arranging this visit was being considered, the background for Soviet-U.S. dialogue was somewhat different from what it is now. Nevertheless we believe that no secondary circumstances should push aside that which is paramount and which is the reason for our two countires engaging in contacts with each other.

The coming meetings may be particularly important given the current circumstances. A more complicated situation increases the need for understanding each other's position more thoroughly than in other, relatively favourable circumstances.

In Washington we would like to receive answers to several questions. Of which the main one is that of the extent of our partners' readiness to pursue the line which emerged during the Geneva meeting between General Secretary Mikhail Gorbachev and President Ronald Reagan. Clarity in this regard is necessary because since last November too many events have occurred which have raised doubts in our minds as to U.S. willingness to act in the spirit of Geneva.

We would be glad if that turned out not to be the case, if it could be said as a result of our talks that the U.S. leaders qenuinely seek mutually acceptable agreements.

The state of the Soviet-U.S. relationship is now such that a lack of forward movement and particularly retrogression in that relationship could for many years to come leave our two countries in positions of confrontation and dangerous contention.

We are convinced that the U.S. side, too, must not welcome such a prospect.

Pogodin on Importance of Talks

LD181531 Moscow World Service in English 1310 GMT 18 Sep 86

[Aleksandr Pogodin commentary]

[Text] On Friday and Saturday, the Soviet foreign minister, Eduard Shevardnadze, will hold important talks in Washington with his United States counterpart, George Shultz. Our commentary is by Aleksandr Pogodin and this is what he writes:

The great international interest in this meeting is understandable. It so happens that even the international situation as a whole depends largely on the state of relations between the Soviet Union and the United States, hence all nations are eager to see the tension in Soviet-American relations decline.

It is understood that if the military rivalry between the Soviet Union and United States continues to mount, a global nuclear holocaust will be ever more likely; but if the arms race is stopped and put into reverse, and the two powers reach agreements, though not at the expense of other countries of course, the whole world will benefit.

To reach such agreements there must be an honest and constructive dialogue, yet all the signs show that the United States is doing everything it can to hamber such a dialogue. It is pushing the star wars program, it demonstratively continues to explode nuclear devices, it has tested new intercontinental ballistic missiles and it is acting lawlessly against Libya and Nicaragua. Still the Soviet Union is aware of its great responsibility for world peace and will continue to seek out every opportunity for a productive dialogue. It will continue to press for arms limitation and reduction and to champion fair political adjustments for regional conflicts. This is also the Soviet approach to the idea of a second Soviet-American summit.

The Soviet Union wants a summit that will bring notable progress toward settling at least one or two of the essential problems of international security and it expects the coming meeting between Eduard Shevardnadze and George Shultz will help to clarify whether the Soviet-American dialogue has a future.

FURTHER ON U.S. DEMAND FOR UN STAFF CUT

Envoy Belonogov's Statement

LD190609 Moscow TASS in English 0541 GMT 19 Sep 86

[All quotation marks as received]

[Text] New York September 18 TASS -- Follows the officials text of a statement by Aleksandr Belonogov, the USSR permanent representative to the United Nations at a press conference on September 18, 1986:

"As you know from reports in the U.S. press and on television, the U.S. government continues the escalation of its unwarranted actions aimed at reducing the staff of the Soviet Mission to the United Nations.

I can tell you that yesterday morning Mr. Walters, the U.S. ambassador to the United Nations, called on me to convey, on instructions from his government, an oral message, which boils down to a demand that by October 1 of this year the staff of the Soviet Mission to the United Nations be reduced by 25 members.

Before I give our assessment of this latest action, I would like to recall for your benefit certain facts in this connection.

Last March the U.S. mission handed us a note containing the U.S. government's demand that the staff of the Soviet Mission to the United Nations be reduced. The Soviet Union at the time strongly protested against that arbitrary and unjustified action. Soviet representatives made detailed and well-argumented statements of the Soviet position of this question in the committee on relations with the host country and in other U.N. bodies.

They emphasized that that action constituted a flagrant violation by the United States, as the host country for the United Nations Headquarters, of the obligation to provide necessary conditions for the normal functioning of the United Nations and for unimpeded participation of the Organisation's member state in its work. We emphasized that U.S. attempts to arrogate the right to determine the size of a permanent mission could only be regarded as incompatible with international law and generally established practice. They constitute interference in the affairs falling within the exclusive competence of states and their relations with the United Nations.

The Soviet side pointed out that nothing in the existing international agreements, including the 1947 agreement on the United Nations Headquarters, gave the U.S. government the right to set numerical limitations on the size of the permanent missions of United Nations members states, which are accredited not to the U.S. government but to the United Nations.

As you well know, the missions of U.N. member states are not in New York as guests of the U.S. government. They discharge their functions at the United Nations. The missions are present in New York and work here on the basis of the headquarters agreement which I have referred to and other international agreements. It is those agreements, and not the courtesy of the U.S. administration, that define their rights and privileges.

All the existing rules of contemporary international law provide that member states of the United Nations alone have the right to determine the size of personnel required for work in their missions to the United Nations. These rules do not give the host state the right to determine unilaterally, arbitrarily, at their own discretion or, particularly, by way of an ultimatum, the number of staff that should be employed by the missions of United Nations member states.

In this connection it is appropriate to recall the statement made by the U.N. legal counsel last March 13 in the committee on Relations with the Host Country (Report a/AC/154/264, dated March 14, 1986). To begin with, in that statement he observed that the U.S. action against the Soviet Mission was without precedent. The legal counsel pointed out explicitly that in the history of the Organization 'no case had arisen where the host state had called for ceilings on, or reductions in, the size of missions accredited to the United Nations.'

In this regard it is also very important to recall the authoritative opinion of the international law commission, which is composed, as you know, of highly competent international legal experts. May I quote the relevant part of the Commission's commentary made during the drafting of the 1975 Vienna convention: '...Unlike the case of bilateral diplomacy, the members of missions to international organisations are not accredited to the host state. ...In the case of missions to international organizations, the principle of the freedom of the sending state in the composition of this mission and the choice of its members must be recognized in order to ensure the effective functioning of multilateral diplomacy'.

In this context it is appropriate to refer to the authoritative statement made on September 17 by the United Nations secretary-general who justly characterized the above mentioned action as illegal and in conflict with the obligation the United States had assumed before the United Nations.

Thus, the legal aspect of the matter is clear. The United States has no legal grounds to make demands for the reduction of the staff of any mission to the United Nations, including the Soviet Mission. As I have already mentioned it is unjustified and arbitrary.

The latest demand of the U.S. Goverment that the size of the staff of the Soviet Mission to the United Nations be reduced by 25 members is a further escalation of the anti-Soviet campaign mounted by the United States. This action is blatantly provocative. Politically, it is intended to aggravate Soviet-American relations. Its serves the interests of those circles in the United States who are seeking to exacerbate these relations and it is aimed at thwarting Soivet-American dialogue and a possible summit. There can be no other conclusion or qualification of these actions of the U.S. authorities.

As regards the matter from the U.N. side -- a question arises as to the purposes which the U.S. administration is pursuing by its actions.

The answer is obvious. The purpose of this attack on the rights of the United Nations member states is to complicate the activities of states in the Organization and, thus, the activities of the Organization itself. In this particular case, and by taking other measures against a number of missions to the United Nations, the U.S. administration would like to make it perfectly clear to all countries that the United States intends to take repressive action against the states whose policies are not to Washington's linking; that is to say the countires which, the American pressure notwithstanding, pursue an independent and sovereign policy.

The action in question is also directed against the United Nation as a whole. It reflects the U.S. Administration's negative approach to the activities of a whole number of international organizations. Example in this regard are well known to you: from blackmailing UNESCO to hostile statements against the United Nations.

I would also like to draw your attention to the attempts made by the United States to cover up this action, which has been timed to coincide with the upcoming talks in Washington, with references to its earlier demands for reducing the Soviet Mission's staff down to 218 members by October 1, 1986. In so doing the U.S. authorities pretend to be unaware of the fact that for the past several months now the size of the Soviet Mission to the United Nations has been below that figure. One would think that it is not United States officials but somebody else who issues visas, registers arrivals and departures of staff members of foreign missions to the United Nations, that it is not the U.S. secret services which keep them under daily surveillance. Furthermore, I would like to stress that the U.S. mission to the United Nations was perfectly aware also from earlier official contacts with us that the size of the personnel at the USSR Mission to the United Nations is currently below the figure of 218.

As you can see the bad faith of the U.S. side manifested itself in this fact too.

In closing, I have to express the regret that the start of the 41st session of the United Nations General Assembly has been clouded by a flagrant arbitrary act on the part of the United States who once again has demonstrated its disregard for the rules of international law and for its obligations to the United Nations. This kind of behaviour cannot but evoke condemnation, nor can it remain without consequences. It is to be hoped, of course, that the U.S. authorities concerned will show common sense and sense of responsibility, and will find ways and means to rectify the situation brought about by the wrongful action against the personnel of the Soviet Mission to the United Nations."

Pyadyshev Cites 'Consequenses'

LD181323 Moscow TASS in English 1308 GMT 18 Sep 86

[Text] Moscow September 18 TASS -- The demand by the U.S. side for a reduction of the staff of the USSR Mission at the United Nations cannot be viewed otherwise than a step which is deliberately aimed at aggravating Soviet-American relations and at bringing about additional difficulties in the work of the United Nations Organisation, stated Boris Pyadyshev, first deputy head of the Information Department of the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

Speaking at a briefing here today, he emphasized that that totally unjustified action was of hostile character and was aimed at solutions to vitally important problems which agitate the entire international community.

Washington's intention to use the United Nations Organisation for the purpose of ensuring its own selfish interests to the detriment of the world body itself is manifest.

The U.S. Administration's decision is lacking legal grounds and runs counter to the United States' obligation to the United Nations Organisation.

We do not intend to shut our eyes to this hostile action, the Soviet spokesman said. The U.S. side is miscalculating, believing that that provocative move will remain without consequences.

The decision with regard to the USSR mission in New York and other actions in recent days by the U.S. Administration which tries to impart an excessively exaggerated importance to the 'Daniloff Case' [single quotation marks as received] in particular, and its preparedness to risk the future of by far more important matters because of that are giving rise to mounting concern both in America itself and outside it.

Pyadyshev on Reprisal, Daniloff

AU181320 Paris AFP in English 1316 GMT 18 Sep 86

[Excerpts] Moscow, Sept 18 (AFP) -- The Soviet Union said Thursday it would take measures in reprisal for the expulsion from the United States of 25 Soviet diplomats at the United Nations.

Boris Pyadyshev, spokesman for the Soviet Foreign Affairs Ministry asked at a press conference here whether Moscow was considering taking reprisal measures, declared, "You will know (the reprisal measures) when they are announced."

The spokesman indicated, however, that the measures would not necessarily match the U.S. move. "The mirror principle is not always the best method," he said. The U.S. action "cannot be left without consequence," the spokesman declared. [passage omitted]

Mr Pydyshev said that further evidence had been found to implicate Mr. Daniloff in "espionage activities." The full evidence against the journalist will put the Reagan administration "in an uncomfortable position," he said. [passage omitted]

PRAVDA: 'Hostile Action'

PM181547 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 19 Sep 86 First Edition p 5

[Text] Washington, 18 Sep -- The Reagan administration has embarked on a new hostile step with regard to the USSR and the United Nations. The U.S. State Department has demanded that 25 staff members of the USSR, Ukrainian SSR, and Belorussian SSR permanent missions to the United Nations depart the United States by 1 October this year. This action has been taken on a far-fetched and groundless pretext and is clearly aimed not only at further undermining the authority and position of the United Nations but also at further exacerbating Soviet-U.S. relations.

The White House and the State Department announced officially that the present action "accords with" the administration's decision last March to reduce by 40 percent the diplomatic personnel at the USSR, Ukrainian SSR, and Belorussian SSR permanent UN missions. It is, however, an open secret here that the present maneuver has been undertaken in connection with the detention in Moscow of U.S. citizen N. Daniloff, correspndent of the magazine U.S. NEWS & WORLD REPORT. Verbally denying any links with the Daniloff case, the State Department, in the person of its spokesman, B. Kalb, claimed that the numerical strength of the Soviet UN mission is "unjustifiably high." At the same time, ABC-TV declared in a commentary that "the U.S. Administration has made no accusations at all of espionage against specific Soviet individuals, simply limiting itself to a general accusation. UN Secretary General Perez de Cuellar has raised doubts about the legitimacy of the U.S. step. Hence the question? Why raise this whole problem now and so publicly?

Washington's gnawing imperial ambitions are driving it to aim for a review of the UN stance and topical international problems, which is not to the liking of U.S. ruling circles.

L. Ponomarev on 'Provocations'

LD181700 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1535 GMT 18 Sep 86

["Relations: The Hysteria of Spymania -- A CIA Smokescreen" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 18 Sep (TASS) -- Tass observer Leonid Ponomarev writes:

Every time in Soviet-U.S. relations that a trend toward a real improvement takes shape, certain forces in the United States immediately start to whip up a psychosis of anti-Soviet hysteria in order to cast those relations back to the very furthest depths of the cold war.

This time the subject of crude slanderous attacks are Soviet officials in New York working in the UN apparatus.

The first victim of one of the cases fabricated by the FBI was Gennadiy Zakharov, an official at the UN Secretariat, who was accused of espionage. However, if we look not for imaginary but real spies in the United Nations, then first and foremost we should turn to the activities of the U.S. intelligence services in relation to that major international organization. We remind people, and for those who do not know: The U.S. mission at the United Nations is headed by a former deputy director of the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency -- in other words the deputy spy-in-chief of America, ex-General Vernon Walters, who spent, according to THE WASHINGTON POST, before he was appointed to his UN post, 44 years in the "secret world of intelligence and clandestine diplomatic missions." On the instructions of President Reagan alone he managed to visit 100 countries on such missions.

The Italian magazine GIORNI-VIE NUOVE [title as received] describes him as "the chief specialist in techniques of subversion." The ramified network of U.S. intelligence attached to the United Nations evidently needed a high-ranking (Walters has the Cabinet rank) and experienced coordinator. We could ask what in fact can be the object of subversion in the United Nations, since its chief task is to preserve and maintain peace on the planet. The answer is given by the U.S. permanent representative at the United Nations himself.

In an interview for THE WASHINGTON TIMES Walters said that he concentrated his efforts on "undermining the unnatural solidarity" of the delegates from the developing countries who "as a reflect action support the policy of the Soviet Union.." That is exactly what he said: "Undermine!" Well, this dirty deed can be accomplished in various ways, including attempts to compromise Soviet officials in the United States by labeling them "spies.". Apparently this provocative practice does not embarrass certain Washington leaders at all. Of course, Walters is just the person who carries it out, but he, as the magazine NEW REPUBLIC described him, is "the embodiment of that America which fiercely opposes communism."

The present outburst of anti-Soviet hysteria came after state security staff-members in Moscow detained, at the scene of the crime, Daniloff, a correspondent of the American magazine U.S. NEWS & WORLD REPORT, who has been officially charged with espionage. In revenge for the CIA's failures, the U.S. State Department has undertaken a fresh high-handed step against the USSR by demanding that a large group of Soviet diplomats accredited to the UN leave the United States by 1 October.

It is absolutely obvious that this action is nothing other than an attempt to create a smokescreen for the U.S. unseemly activities. This American action is, in addition to everything else, a gross violation of the 1947 agreement on the UN's central institutions and the generally accepted norms for interstate relations. Everything attests to the fact that Washington prefers a policy of provocations and "fist diplomacy," which is a danger to universal peace, over curbing the arms race and lessening international tension.

CONTRASTING VIEWS CONTINUE AT JURMALA MEETING

U.S. UN Demand 'a Blow'

LD181857 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1815 GMT 18 Sep 86

[Text] Jurmala, 18 Sep (TASS) -- "The demand of the U.S. State Department that 25 Soviet officials in the UN apparatus should leave that country before 1 October, delivers a blow to the Jurmala meeting as well," special envoy Vladimir Lomeyko stated. "This is an arbitrary and provocative action, aimed against the norms of international law, against U.S. obligations to the United Nations," he said today at the meeting of Soviet-U.S. public representatives, which is in its 3d day in this Baltic resort town.

"The premeditated character of this blow is revealed by the fact that it has been delivered on the eve of the meeting between Eduard Shevardnadze and George Shultz."

Lomeyko, Wattenberg Debate

LD182234 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1700 GMT 18 Sep 86

[From the "Vremya" newscast; video report by unidentified correspondent from the meeting of U.S. and Soviet representatives in Jurmala, Latvia]

[Text] The meeting of representatives of the USSR and U.S. public is continuing in Jurmala.

[Unidentified correspondent] Acute verbal duels, arguments, and discussions have been continuing for the 4th day in the Dzinteri concert hall, which is more accustomed to music. Today there is, on the level of a plenary session, a discussion of the mass information media's role and its significance in the formation of public opinion. At times, as I looked into the inquisitive eyes of the U.S. guest participants in the meeting, I so much wanted to believe in the warm breeze of Jurmala. But the old tunes of those who love the austere course of the cold war were to be heard again and again from the rostrum -- the half-truth to which certain representatives of the U.S. Administration so often resort. Here are two episodes from the discussion. Mister Wattenberg, editor-in-chief of PUBLIC OPINION and member of the board of Radio Free Europe, replies to a question from a participant in the meeting.

[Begin recording] [unidentified chairman reading from notes] Who dropped the atomic bomb on Hiroshima? Forty-four percent of Japanese children said it was the Soviet Union, and 70 percent of French children said it was the Soviet Union. Do you not believe that the press is to blame here, and not the Soviet Union?

[Wattenberg in English with superimposed Russian translation] The United States accepts total responsibility for the bombing of Hiroshima. The bombing of that city made it possible to save lives because it brought a rapid end to the war. It saved the lives of hundreds of thousands of Americans and of millions of Japanese. And, ladies and gentlemen, because the Soviet Union was at war with Japan then, the bombing of Hiroshima saved the lives of Soviet people as well.

[Chairman] I was listening to Radio Free Europe this morning and the following was reported: The living conditions for the Americans who have arrived in Latvia are very poor. How can we believe this station of which you are so proud?

[Wattenberg] Let me say once again what I said at the beginning: I believe that all the Americans, and I am speaking primarily on behalf of the U.S. delegation, are living in a very good hotel. Radio Liberty broadcasts to the Soviet Union in 22 languages. Radio Free Europe broadcasts to the countries of Eastern Europe. I want to stress that Estonia, Latvia, and Lithuania receive broadcasts not from Radio Liberty but from Radio Free Europe. [end recording]

[Correspondent] Vladimir Lomeyko, special envoy of the Soviet Union, replied.

[Begin Lomeyko recording"] Much can be proven with statistics, and they can lead one away from the truth. But they show and illuminate -- and, in my opinion, Mr Wattenberg showed this very convincingly -- how clouded ideas about the Soviet Union are in the United States. It is very difficult to reach agreement and to develop trust on this basis. And, finally, it is very interesting that many of the polls which have mentioned here were produced at the request of Radio Free Europe. We all know very well what type of radio station that is. Naturally, one can be proud of the fact that if you work there, everyone can choose friends for himself as he pleases. But I do not wish to speak on this topic for a long time. It is not a matter of indifference for the Soviet Union -- which lost 20 million of its citizens -- that former criminals, former members of the polizei, those who collaborated with the Hitlerites, work at that radio station to the present day. I do not believe that we can count on hearing the truth about our country from them. Thank you. [end recording]

[Correspondent] I believe that these two episodes are sufficiently eloquent evidence of how the so-called champions of truth distort and mutilate, misrepresent the real truth. Can one influence the warming of the atmosphere in the world while sowing hostility?

'Outrage' at Wattenberg Remarks

LD181907 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1558 GMT 18 Sep 86

[Text] Jurmala, 18 Sep (TASS) -- At the conference of Soviet and U.S. public representatives in this spa town on the shores of the Baltic, the topic of discussion today was "The Role of the Mass Media and Their Significance in the Shaping of Public Opinion."

As distinct from the constructive address by the representative of the Soviet delegation, the report by the representative of the American side, the editor of the journal PUBLIC OPINION Ben Wattenberg was prejudiced and contained merely the standard selection of accusations addressed to the Soviet Union and its mass media.

"Carry out a policy such as we expect of you and then the Western world will like you." This is what the content of his address boiled down to. He talked about attempting to justify the nuclear bombing of Hiroshima and Nagasaki by U.S. aircraft in August 1945 with the use of philanthropic notions such as "the use of nuclear weapons saved the lives not only of American but of Soviet soldiers too."

The cynical statement by the American representative, who also holds office as one of the managers of Radio Free Europe aroused such an outburst of outrage in the Soviet-American auditorium, that internention by the discussion chairman was necessary to end the noise in the hall.

"I have no words to express by outrage," (Allen Hayman) a doctor at the Columbia medical center told a TASS correspondent. He asked to be excused for the words of the official representatives of the American delegation. "Believe me, the majority of Americans do not think like that", (Allen Hayman) stressed.

U.S. Press Slander

LD182133 Moscow TASS in English 2000 GMT 18 Sep 86

[Text] Jurmala September 18 TASS -- The closer the current meeting of representatives of the Soviet and U.S. public here draws to a close, the clearer it becomes for its participants that points of contact can and must be sought and found.

John P. Wallach, official spokesman for the U.S. delegation, international editor of the Hearst Newspaper Group, also had to recognise that.

Summing up the first results of the dialogue he pointed out today as its chief result the fact that the sides reached agreement on the need to struggle for disarmament. He said Soviet and American participants ackowledged that the nuclear arms race could lead only to a catastrophe and that this week generated a new hope in them.

In view of his departure from Jurmala today, John Wallach voiced his gratitude to the Union of Soviet Societies for Friendship and Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries for the fine way in which the meeting had been organized. He also highly appreciated the work of Soviet mass media to cover the course of the conference.

Mr Wallach acknowledged that Latvian television had shown an absolute inpartiality of its broadcasts, alloting equal amounts of time for speeches by Soviet and American official spokesman. He also noted that there had been no censorship of the coverage of the meeting.

This assessment by a direct participant in the meeting, by a member of the official American delegation is in contrast to the coverage of the Jurmala dialogue by American mass media.

As is clear from reports by Western news agencies, the U.S. press made use of the meeting as yet another cause for denigrating and slandering the USSR.

U.S. newspapers in their efforts on the Jurmala meeting put to [words indistinct] provocative statement by members of the U.S. official delegation about the USSR's policy and about life in the Soviet Union.

The opinion of ordinary American and Soviet people on such topical issues as the problems of war and peace is not practically given in the materials of U.S. newspapers.

Lomeyko on Media's Role

LD181915 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1259 GMT 18 Sep 86

[Text] Jurmala, 18 Sep (TASS) -- "The task of the mass information media is to promote the establishment of as much trust as possible in relations between countries," special envoy Vladimir Lomeyko stated today at the conference of representatives of the public of the USSR and the United States on topical problems of Soviet-U.S. relations, which is now in its 4th day. "Where there is an insufficiency of trust there is an excess of weapons," he stressed when presenting the Soviet point of view at the plenary session devoted to the discussion of the theme of "The Role of the Mass Information Media and Their Importance in Forming Public Opinion."

"In an age of increasing nuclear danger, the greatest moral duty of us all, including journalists, is to seek ways of overcoming suspicion and distrust. It is necessary not only to be able to defend one's own views but also to be willing and able to listen to others."

Vladimir Lomeyko stressed that it is essential to adopt a new way of thinking not only in politics but also in the information sphere. "The mass information media must promote mutual understanding."

"The striving by both sides to understand each other, to get information at first hand can be considered a positive aspect of the Jurmala dialogue. The edifice of cooperation can be built only on the foundation of mutual respect. This is the only way in which we will be able to solve the difficult problems facing us and, primarily, the ending of the arms race."

"Despite the provocative hullabaloo raised by those who are trying to cause a quarrel between our two peoples," Vladimir Lomeyko said, "we should not lose heart and should not reply in kind. We should seek out in each other the good things which unite us, and not what separates us."

"Those who accuse us of totalitarianism while at the same time singing the praises of the atom bomb, those who consider it permissible to use nuclear weapons allegedly in defense of their democracy, are in fact turning the whole situation upside down. This democracy is threatened only by the force of militarism. Under cover of the right to unlimited freedom, some people are demanding freedom for the propaganda of militarism," Vladimir Lomeyko said.

U.S. AIDS PHILIPPINES TO SECURE U.S. BASES

LD182313 Moscow TASS in English 2128 GMT 18 Sep 86

[Text] Washington September 18 TASS -- Talks were held here between U.S. President Ronald Reagan and Philippine President Corazon Aquino who is staying in the United States on an official visit.

Speaking to journalists after the talks, the head of the U.S. Administration (?announced) the move to (?grant) 100 million dollars in (?additional) economy and to the Philippines. UPI news agency indicated that in his speech the President leaned over backwards in an effort to dispel even the slightest hints to the existence of problems in Philippine-American relations.

The matter is that the United States has been clearly worried in recent time about (?fate of) Subic Bay and Clark Field, two largest military bases of the Pentagon outside the United States. Being the main strong points of the carrier force of the American Fleet in the Western part of the Pacific ocean and in the Indian Ocean, [words indistinct] two bases in the Philippine territory hold a special place in Washington's military-strategic plans in the Asian-Pacific region.

The term for the lease of the U.S. military facilities in the Philippines expires in 1991 and the United States is pushing persistently for its extension. Aquino said during the talks, however, that the issue involving the bases would be revised after 1991. The Philippine Constitutional Commission currently (?giving) serious study to the issue of including the proposal for proclaiming (?the country) a zone free of nuclear weapons into the country's draft fundamental law. This is the reason behind the United States "generosity" displayed during the talks. At the same time, it should be noted that the 100-million "aid" looks plainly meager as compared to three to fifteen billion dollars which, according to UPI, Washington would have to set aside in case the bases in the Philippines are dismantled and transferred to some other country.

Aquino was reticent in her assessment of the results of the talks with the U.S. President. She stated upon their completion that both governments recognised that they "must both work hard to strengthen the bonds between us. I hope we have set the tone and direction for a new relationship."

Manila September 18 TASS -- The U.S. nuclear-powered aircraft carrier "Carl Vinson" today entered port Olongapo on the western coast of the Philippines. It is escorted by 12 combat ships and submarines of the U.S. Seventh fleet. The newspaper "MANILA BULLETIN" reports that the Carl Vinson carries over 12,000 Marines and also aircraft armed with nuclear-tipped missiles. Political observers believe that the appearance of the squadron of U.S. combat ships near the Philippines' shores is directly linked with the current visit to the United States (?of) Corazon Aquino. The talks focus on the fate of the U.S. military bases in Philippine territory.

Washington intends to preserve cost what it make its military presence in the Philippines and, according to local journalists, the United States is ready for the sake of this to take any measures -- from the political and economic pressure to direct military blackmail. This is the reason why the visit by the U.S. squadron sparks serious anxiety in wide (?circles) of the Philippine public.

CORRECTION TO TV INTERVIEW WITH FORMER CIA EMPLOYEE

The following correction pertains to the item published in the 16 September Soviet Union DAILY REPORT, page 1A, under the headline "Television Interview With former CIA Employee":

Page A 6, last paragraph, make read: It is nothing.

[Borovik] It's been less than nothing and what your study....(identifying Borovik as speaker instead of Howard)

Page A7, first paragraph, make read: I think that here, too, I must....(deleting editorial notation because passage is continuation of Borovik remarks on page A 6)

FOREIGN MINISTRY SPOKESMAN DENIES MISSILE CRASH

AU181434 Paris AFP in English 1428 GMT 18 Sep 86

[Text] Moscow, Sept 18 (AFP) -- The Soviet Union thursday denied a U.S. defense report which said that an unarmed Soviet ballistic missile had crashed in northern China last week.

"One of our missiles was launched during regular maneuvers but it did not go beyond the Soviet border," said Boris Pyadishev, a Foreign Ministry spokesman.

China has until now refused to comment on the report, which said that a SSN8 missile, without a warhead, launched from a Delta-type submarine in the Barents Sea towards a distant target in Soviet Territory north of China, veered off course.

The U.S. report said it swerved south and came down close to the Amur River, which marks the Soviet-Chinese border.

SAVENKOV CITES PRC MINISTER ON NUCLEAR POTENTIAL

PM181110 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 16 Sep 86 Morning Edition p 4

[Own correspondent Yu. Savenkov report: "The PRC"]

[Text] Beijing -- Jiang Xinxiong, Chinese minister of the nuclear industry, had declared that favorable conditions exist in the country for the development of the nuclear power industry, namely abundant resources, technical facilities, and the possibility to ensure safety and to utilize the spent nuclear fuel. The 300,000 kilowatt Qinshan nuclear power station in Zhejiang province whose construction begain in 1983 will be commissioned in 1989. It will be China's first nuclear power station.

TASS CITES XINHUA ON PRC ECONOMIC CRIMES

LD181712 Moscow TASS in English 0824 GMT 18 Sep 86

[Text] Beijing September 18 TASS -- According to the XINHUA Agency, in the first six months of this year Chinese procurator's offices have instituted some 30,000 criminal proceedings pertaining to economic crimes. This is twice as much as last year.

By the end of last June Chinese Procurator's offices handed over to courts of various instances 12,600 criminal cases, including those of embezzlement (62.8 percent), bribery (16.8 percent), profiteering and forgeries (16 percent). Suits started on these cases made it possible to recoupe damage inflicted on the state and individual enterprises to a sum of 315 million yuans. Over 1,000 people accused of economic crimes were taken into custody in Beijing, Tianjin and Shanghai. In the recent past procurator's offices in these cities have investigated over 3,000 criminal cases.

The Chinese press notes that the main reason for economic crimes is "some vacuum which has developed as a result of inability of some departments to organize work in line with demands of the economic reform, the process of energizing the economy and the 'open doors' policy, and criminal elements were prompt to make use of this."

BAKHTAR ON COUNTERREVOLUTIONARIES IN PAKISTAN

LD151310 Moscow TASS in English 1056 GMT 15 Sep 86

[Text] Kabul September 15 TASS -- BAKHTAR News Agency reports:

There exists many problems and difficulties which have arisen from the presence of the counter-revolutionary bands in Pakistan, said Abdul Wali Khan, chairman of the Awami National Party, in a press conference held here.

The Government of Pakistan is striving to exploit some of the counter-revolutionary groups for their own selfish aims. The Pakistani Government is trying to integrate them with the rightist parties and to involve them in the policy of Pakistan. Abdul Wali Khan expressed his strong disapproval to this course of policy. He expressed his strong opposition to the establishment of the camps and bases built with the aid of the United States and China in which the Afghan counter-revolutionaries are given military training and sent to Afghanistan for carrying out subversive activities.

The Afghan fugitives living in the refugees camps have a miserable life. They are not possessing even the vital necessities of their living. The youth are deprived of education and instead they are given military training, he said.

TV NOTES SOVIET-INDIAN SPACE COOPERATION

LD182305 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1430 GMT 17 Sep 86

[From the "Vremya" newscast; video report by station correspondent S. Slipchenko, identified by screen caption from the Glavcosmos in Moscow]

[Excerpts] A meeting of Soviet and Indian specialists devoted to the forthcoming launching of the Indian earth satellite from the Soviet cosmodrome at Baykonur has been held at the Glavcosmos in Moscow.

[Slipchenko] Fifteen years of Soviet-Indian cooperation in cosmonautics will be marked soon. [passage omitted] In a word, outerspace serves the Indian people and that country is willingly cooperating with the Soviet Union. This was stated at the meeting by Professor Rao, chairman of the Indian Space Commission. The Soviet specialists, in their turn, spoke about the preparations for launching. [video shows both sides seated at table in discussion, sketch of Vostok spacecraft]

This is how the Glavcosmos artists-designers proposed that the missile-carrier, which will carry out the new Soviet-Indian program, should appear. But Indian cooperation with other countries has been artificially restrained for some time. The fact of the matter is that in designing satellites, Indian engineers have had to use imported parts, for example, American. And under the pretext that the secrets of U.S. technology might become the property of the Soviet Union and other countries, the U.S. Administration is trying to put obstacles in the way of India's broad international cooperation.

The Indian specialists spent several days at the Baykonur cosmodrome to convince themselves that the unique decisions on design and the technological secrets of the conditions of work which the Soviet Union is proposing will be inviolate. The new satellite will be called IRSS-1A. That means that later satellites are due, the 1B and 1C. I asked Professor Rao when the meeting was over:

[Begin video recording; Slipchenko in English with superimposed Russian translation] It means that we will have some future cooperation?

[Rao in English with superimposed Russian translation] Yes, you see (?since we will) have cooperation on 1B and, hopefully we will have because 1A is just getting into the picture now, and we will certainly have. [words indistinct]. Naturally, there is consideration of the situation of the "1B" satellite. Joint cooperation will continue. Cosmic science provides us with the stimulus of new technology, develops industry, and accelerates progress. As far as the contribution of the forces and means of a military space program are concerned, that is just stupid. That will be of no benefit whatever to mankind. There is nothing but harm here.

The Indian Government has spoken out against the deployment of armaments in outer space more than once at international forums. And it seems to me that people must preserve and multiply all that has been created throughout the whole history of civilization. The earth is a beautiful place, and despite the differences in languages and religious beliefs and different skin colors people must joint together to preserve the earth, that sphere which is quite small and on which we all live. [video shows rao in close-up, talking to interviewer] [end recording]

DOBRYNIN RECEIVES INDIAN AMBASSADOR KAUL

PM190939 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 19 Sep 86 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Meeting at CPSU Central Committee"]

[Text] A.F. Dobrynin, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, received T.N. Kaul, Indian ambassador to the USSR, on 17 September.

During the conversation, which passed in a friendly atmosphere, there was a discussion of questions of the further all-around development of Soviet-Indian relations and also some international problems.

POLITICAL, ECONOMIC CHANGES IN PHILIPPPNES VIEWED

OW180801 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1115 GMT 15 Sep 86

[From "The World Today" program, presented by Vladimir Tsvetov]

[Text] Philippinee President Corazon Aquino and Conrado Balweg, leader of the northern mountain insurgents, have signed a cease-fire agreement. As a sign of reconciliation, Enrile, Philippine minister of defense, and General Ramos, Philippine commander in chief, presented Balweg with a rifle tied with a yellow ribbon. The insurgent leader presented the president with a spear, a shield, and a battle axe. A week earlier, a similar reconciliation took place in the southern part of the country where, Muslim separatistts had acted against the government.

The commission which is working out the draft constitution of the Philippines has included, in a future primary law, autonomy provisions for mountain tribes which live in the north, and for the Muslim population in the southern regions of the country.

Aquino's aspiration to find a common language with the insurgent groups can be explained not only by her desire to demonstrate to the people that the new government is essentially different from that of the government of former President Marcos -- the previous authorities dealt harshly with opponents of the regime -- but also because she is forced to find a common language with the insurgents in order to free her to concentrate on economic activities.

The Philippines have accumulated a debt to foreign creditors of more than $26 billion. Only 22 percent of the work force is employed. Seventy percent of Filipino families live in poverty.

The new government has already managed to implement certain measures to revive the economy. For example, the inflation rate has been reduced from 64 percent to 4 percent; the currency exchange rate has been stabilized; a program to create 680,000 new jobs has been launched. Clearly, in order to continue with these economic policies, the unrest in the country must be overcome.

Corazon Aquino left today for a visit to the United States. Her closest advisers, pointing out that the pro-Marcos forces on the Philippines have not been totally destroyed, have tried to convince Aquino not to go. However, at a press conference prior to her departure to the United States, Aquino said: As long as the people support me, I have nothing to fear.

USSR: IZVESTIYA REPORTS EXCHANGE OF SRV, PRC CITIZENS

PM171221 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 11 Sep 86 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Vietnam-China"]

[Text] Hanoi, 10 Sep -- The Hanoi press reports that a ceremonial exchange of SRV and PRC citizens has taken place at the border point of Huu Nghi (Vietnam's Lang Son Province). This step has been taken in accordance with the proposal advanced by the SRV Government, proceeding from its humane policy and respect for the friendship between the two countries' peoples, as well as in connection with the two states' national holidays. The Vietnamese side, the report states, handed over the China 27 PRC citizens detained following an illegal violation of Vietnam's state border. The Chinese side in turn handed over to Vietnam 34 SRV citizens illegally detained by the Chinese authorities.

PRAVDA CLAIMS RIGHT EXPLOITING PARIS BOMBINGS

PM191113 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 18 Sep 86 First Edition p 5

[Special correspondent V. Bolshakov dispatch: "Paris: An Alarming September"]

[Text] Paris, 17 Sep -- Paris has changed beyond recognition. The city as I remember it from a short visit here 3 years ago as a "place permanently in a festive mood," as a tourist Mecca where a cosmopolitan crowd promenades up and down the Champs Elysees, and now seems strangely quiet, dead...

"Paris in Panic" reads the headline right across the front page of today's LE MATIN. "Horror Becomes Commonplace" proclaims LIBERATION. A reportage in LE FIGARO about the latest act of terrorism in Paris sums up: "Five attempts in 10 days."

A wave of terror has hit Paris.

On 4 September a bomb was discovered at 1830 hours at the Gare de Lyon station of the Paris Metro. Miraculously, it had not exploded.

On 9 September at 1900 hours a bomb exploded in the foyer of the Paris City Hall. One woman was killed. Four people were seriously injured, including a 6 year-old child.

On 12 September, a bomb exploded at lunchtime at the Casino cafeteria in a residential complex of La Defense which is always crowded. Forty-one people were injured.

On 14 September an employee at the Renault pub on the Champs Elysees, which is always full of tourists, discovered a concealed bomb. When an attempt was made to defuse it, it exploded. One policeman was killed, two more people, including the employee who discovered the bomb, were seriously injured.

On 15 September at midday, the terrorists strike again, and once again, as always, at a place where the greatest possible number of people are likely to get hurt. This time it is the Paris Police Prefecture located next to the Notre Dame Cathedral. One person is killed and a further 52 injured.

Who is responsible for all this? Who stands to gain from it?

As a rule, not one but several terrorist organizations, frequently completely unknown organizations, claim in letters surreptitiously deposited at newspaper editorial offices and news agencies that they organized the latest bloodbath. On this occasion two organizations are vying for the "laurels." The first is the Committee for Solidarity with Arab and Near East Political Prisoners, and the second, which has surfaced only recently, is the Supporters of Right and Freedom. Both have circulated "Communiques" in Paris and in Beirut claiming responsibility for the explosions. The Committee is demanding that a number of people sentenced in France on charges of involvement in terrorism be set free. In addition to these demands the Supporters of Right and Freedom also seek a change in France's Near East policy. And both organizations have issued threats.

Terrorism is a scourge of the world of today. It is a war without rules and without a front line. [paragraph continues]

A war for which there is no justification either, no matter what slogans or demands terrorism uses as a front. It is no accident that the PLO and other national liberation movements resolutely deny having anything in common with acts of this kind. For right-wing forces such acts always represent a "windfall." The bourgeois press, including the bourgeois press in France, is stubbornly pushing the idea that there is no difference between the terrorists who are planting the bombs in Paris and national liberation movements. Nonetheless, there is a difference. Lone fanatics cannot be equated with peoples struggling for their liberation.

And there is another, no less important aspect. Speaking recently at the L'HUMANITE festival, G. Marchais, secretary general of the French Communist Party, said that there is a direct link between terrorism and totalitarianism. French Communists resolutely denounce terrorism, they call for a struggle to combat it, but at the same time they rightly point out that the bombings are being used by right-wing circles to unleash racist campaigns, stepped up police repressions, and the curtailment of civil rights and liberties. This also serves to divert public attention from the root causes of terrorism, namely the aggressive policy of the United States and Israel.

The local reactjion has no scruples either about exploiting the Parisians' troubles for its own purposes. The rags which it publishes are full of "sensational" reports claiming that the organize of the acts of terror in Paris are "Marxists" and furthermore that they have been trained at "scholls of terrorism" of some kind behind the "iron curtain." And the uninformed swallow this lie bacause they do not know that Marxists have always opposed terrorism as a matter of principle. Reports of this kind are circulated with evil intentions in order to discredit the socialist countries' peace-loving policy and, by means of anticommunist hysteria, to stifle the widespread sympathies with the world of socialism which are in evidence here as a result of the peace initiatives of the Soviet Union and the other Warsaw Pact countires and our moratorium on nuclear explosions. They are also aimed against left-wing forces in France.

The atmosphere in Paris in uneasy. Speaking on French television the country's prime minister, Jacques Chirac, announced a package of new measures to combat terrorism. Strict visa regulations are being introduced for a period of 6 months to begin with for all foreigners wanting to enter France with the exception of citizens of Common Market countries and Switzerland. The French press is commenting at length on the prime minister's appeal to other countries, including the Soviet Union, for cooperation in the struggle against terrorism.

Our stance on this account is well known. The Sovier Union was among the first to propose cooperation in combating international terrorism to all states. However, we will never accept the identification of terrorism with the national liberation movements which the West is trying to foist on us.

Reinforced police detachments are patrolling are French capital. "Suspect" foreigners are deported by the dozen. The tourist Mecca is bristling with machine guns, metal detectors, and the aerials on police flying squad vehicles, ready to dash across Paris at the first call to defuse the next bomb ad pursue the terrorists. As I send these lines the police sirens are howling outside the windows of my office. A vehicle crammed with policemen is speeding down Avenue Suffren, past the UNESCO building.

ALIYEV, PDRY DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER DISCUSS TIES

LD181456 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1425 GMT 18 Sep 86

[Text] Moscow, 18 Sep (TASS) -- Geydar Aliyev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, received in the Kremlin today Salih Munassir al-Siyayli, member of the Central Committee Politburo of the Yemeni Socialist Party [YSP], deputy prime minister and interior minister. In the course of the conversation, which took place in a warm and comradely atmosphere, questions of the further development of relations between the Soviet Union and Democratic Yemen were examined. The Soviet side confirmed the invariable support for the activity of the YSP, the party-state leadership of the PDRY aiming to overcome consequences of the January events and the development of good-neighborly relations with all the region's countries. On behalf of the PDRY leadership, S.M. al-Siyayli expressed sincere gratitude to the CPSU and the Soviet Government for the principal support and unselfish aid given to the Democratic Yemen.

JOURNALISTS MEET WITH LIBYAN PEACE COMMITTEE

LD182314 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1646 GMT 18 Sep 86

[Text] Moscow, 18 Sep. (TASS) -- A meeting between journalists and a delegation of the Libyan solidarity and peace committee, headed by its general secretary 'Abd al-Ati al-Ubaydi took place in Moscow today. The guests are in the USSR at the invitation of the Soviet Committee for Solidarity With Afro-Asian Countries. The head of the delegation expressed gratitude to the Soviet people for their support for Libya in its struggle against the intrigues of U.S. imperialism. He accorded a high estimation to the Soviet Union's constant efforts aimed at a peaceful settlement of the Middle East problem. A. Ubaydi emphasized that people in Libya accord high estimation to the latest Soviet peace initiatives, and warmly welcomed the USSR's extension of the unilateral moratorium on nuclear blasts. All that the Soviet Union undertakes on the international scene, the head of the delegation stressed, bears witness to its sincere striving to curb the arms race and to preserve peace on earth.

The United States opposes the USSR's peace-loving policy with one of aggression and imperialist diktat. The U.S. Administration, accusing other countries of "state terrorism," openly interferes in the internal affairs of other states through the use of its puppets. An example of this is the fate of my land, which has been subjected to barbaric bombings. The guest expressed confidence that the peoples of the world will come out in a united front against the aggressive policy of the United States and in defense of peace and progress.

USSR-IRAN CHAMBER OF COMMERCE RESUMES ACTIVITIES

LD181718 Moscow TASS in English 1948 GMT 17 Sep 86

[Text] Moscow September 17 TASS -- The Iranian-Soviet mixed chamber resume[s] its activity. The Constituent Assembly of the chamber was recently held in Tehran. It was attended by the delegation of the Chamber of Commerce and Industry of the Soviet Union headed by Dmitriy Baranov, deputy chairman of the chamber presidium, and also more than 80 representatives of the business community of the Islamic Republic of Iran. Ali Abdollah Asghar-Otladi, deputy chairman of the Iran Chamber of Commerce, Industries and Mines, said that Iranian businessmen regard the joint chamber as an effective instrument of intensifying trade ties between Iran and the USSR.

GORBACHEV CONTINUES KRASNODAR TOUR 18 SEP

Tours Timashevsk Rayon Center

LD181049 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0700 GMT 18 Sep 86

[Text] Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, arrived in Krasnodar on 17 September. From the airport he went to the Timashevskiy rayon. On the same day he visited the Kuban agro-industrial combine and a meeting with livestock farmers was held at the dairy complex of the Iskra Kolkhoz which is part of this enterprise. They talked about the ways to develop the industry and about unsolved problems.

The problems of the first, unusual, subdivision of the national economy's agro-industrial sector and of the Kuban agro-industrial combine were talked about by many participants of the meeting which Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev had with the combine's party-economic aktiv.

Also yesterday, Comrade Gorbachev conversed with working people of the rayon center in the main square of Timashevsk. We are switching on a recording:

[Begin recording] [Gorbachev, with crying babies, aircraft noise and voices in the background] It has long been my intention to visit your rayon and the Kuban. The people of Timashevsk have a great mission from the party Central Committee and the Government. They have to test a very important experiment -- how to work more effectively in future in agriculture, and not only agriculture but the complex, the entire agro-industrial complex. One hopes not to overpraise you, but to note objectively that you have done a lot of work, interesting work. And what the rayon's working people are doing will indeed be very significant for the country's entire agro-industrial complex.

The experience which is being tested here, methods, interactions, interconnections in agriculture, in the processing industry and in the sphere of marketing -- it is very important that all this be tied up in one unit so that the entire production of fields and farms gets to the consumers with good quality and on time, and is not lost. You know, if throughout the country we could solve the problem of losses today and if we processed all we currently produce on fields and farms, the food program would be solved today. So, this is the case, comrades. We lose in the livestock farming because of shortcomings in the feeding technology; we use an excess of 25 to 30 million metric tons of grain. Let us say that we use 5 quintals (?of) fodder units on pork production. This means that we could have 5 million tons or about 3 million tons of slaughter weight of pork, and we do not have this.

If we take the laid-in fodder, that which we lay in today in the country -- course and succulent fodder, a vast amount, if it all were of top quality, or at least grade 2, the nutritious contents would be the 15 to 20 percent higher, and this means that we could raise production by 15 to 20 percent. Losses again! If our livestock and the entire livestock farming were delivered, processed, stored, and packed and marketed on time we would have considerable more good-quality poroduction, practically two or three times more.

And thus on one issue after another we can see that if we could avoid losses, we could be close to tasks of the food program, which is the problem that the agricultural combine is solving now, on the basis of a new material-technical base, new management methods, on the basis of combining efforts to solve technical questions, organizational questions and social questions. This is what we need for the whole country, for the entire agro-industrial complex. And for all of us, food is the question of questions; this is the top task. Maybe the food issue is not felt so here in Timashevsk, or in the Kuban, or perhaps, in the Stavropol and other krays, but questions are asked here because not everything can be bought here from among livestock products.

This is why we now advance on the path of looking for ways to accelerate the development of the agro-industrial complex, and here the example of the people of Timashevsk [words indistinct]. I give a high mark to your work, to your efforts in the implementation of tasks of the experiment, all the achievements so far. Thank you for the good work; we do appreciate it and we, of course, hope that -- how long? Eighteen months? Two years? Eighteen months -- of this work is not enough for such an experiment with such tasks. But I think that when you have worked through this 5-year plan, you will have learned a lot yourselves, done a lot for the country and for yourselves, and we shall use this experience in our work in the country's agro-industrial complex. This is the most important task. I had to meet you in person, to hear, to feel how all this is going here.

[unidentified voice] [words indistinct] I would like to say this: Although you are very busy, despite this, your meetings, your trips throughout the country, meetings with the working class, enrich us. And if you will in the future continue to find time, even if a little bit, for meetings, this will be wonderful because we shall remember the meeting with you today for a very long time. [applause] [end recording]

Visits Revolution Square

LD182000 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 18 Sep 86

[Remarks by Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee made during an 18 September walkabout in Revolution Square in Krasnodar Kray, in response to questions from unidentified members of the public -- recorded]

[Text] [Unidentified speaker] Mikhail Sergeyevich, we doctors, like no one else realize the consequences of any war, never mind a nuclear war. That is why it is becoming particularly disturbing now when we hear that nuclear tests are still going on in Nevada. What, in your view, are the prospects for Soviet-America relations in this question in the long term?

[Gorbachev] This is the most difficult struggle we are waging -- the struggle for peace. Previously, they explained away all their militaristic plans by many inventions, many distortions about the image of the Soviet Union and its foreign policy. First of all, there was this: The Soviet Union threatens to conquer the whole world; The Soviet Union is striving for military superiority; The Soviet Union is preparing to occupy the whole of West Europe; The Soviet Union wants to put its clutches on Africa, on Asia. However, you know, the image they depict -- this, as they call it, the Russian Bear, the Russian aggressor. Looking at you, it seems to me, surely you and I don't give such an impression?

[Unidentified speaker] [passage indistinct]

[Gorbachev] People, all our generations which have suffered through all that has happened in our country, and we are proud of it, although we can see all our problems and shortcomings. [sentence as heard] We have given so much effort and given our lives, surely we could not devise such insidious plans, terrifying plans, in regard to other peoples? Raisa Maksimovna and I have sometimes read Dostoyevskiy, and he said -- the words are there -- that it is, perhaps, the Russian heart, but I would say the heart of the Soviet people, that is the most open now to fraternity and unification.

We invite with our peaceful foreign policy to unite people in order to save life on our planet, and to prevent not only a nuclear war but also so that ecology does not destroy the lives of people. The world possesses resources to solve the problem of poverty, and especially to end the arms race. They say that every year 400 billion, or possibly 500-600 billion [currency not specified] are spent on the arms race; but to wipe out poverty as a priority task requires 100 billion, 200 billion. So, that means 1 year could be used if the funds are there to solve the question. So, we now -- and yes, they said something else -- the Soviet Union is against any kind of monitoring, you cannot get to them to agree, they don't observe agreements. You can see all these fabrications of theirs, they have been exposed. We have proposed such a policy in all directions, and it is difficult to argue that it is not peaceful, and difficult to deny.

People now do not want to believe that the Soviet Union is engaged in propaganda and that strives for war, and the more they travel here and get to know our Soviet people, the more they find them kind, peace-loving, hospitable, ordinary and open. In many American circles -- one of our Doctors of Philology returned after lecturing in something like 22 universities, and American scientists and representatives of the American intelligentsia said that Russia today remains the last reservoir of spirituality. So, people are beginning to find out what sort of country we are, what sort of people we are, what we think, what our dreams are, and what we strive for.

This is what we are implementing in our foreign policy, and this is the strongest -- the mosst progressive foreign policy must rest on a firm basis. This is the reality from which there is also no escape, but that I mean: a powerful economy, a cohesive people, and a strong defense. All this is in our hands. All that we have planned, we will do: This will solve all our tasks, domestic ones too, and will strengthen our foreign policy.

It is not easy to try to reach agreement with representatives of the militarist circles, but the American people and all other peoples also have an interest in peace.

That is where we proceed from, and we count on the fact that people understand well enough that we must preserve peace.

Yes, please.

[Unidentified speaker] We speak softly to people abroad. Do we perhaps speak too softly with them?

[Gorbachev] You know, this is how we conduct our principles: Conduct a firm policy, defend principles, those I have just spoken about, but do so in a constructive manner. One must show restraint [vyderzhka]. You know, it is not being soft -- one must have firmness, restraint, and restraint is not softness. Let them make frantic moves, and they do make frantic moves now.

They dream up things, like time they let powers loose in order to wreck the thaw which had come about in Soviet-American relations. Then there was the Korean plane, you know, when the world also began to think about getting back to detente. Now they have raised the Daniloff affair, a spy who has been caught red-handed, who engaged in espionage matters. You have probably read all about it. he had been to many places, including not far from you. He engaged in these matters, close to the center. But they want to call this a run-of-the-mill affair, espionage is no run-of-the-mill business. Nevertheless, in comparison with all international policy, relations, this whole complicated business, this, of course, is a common event, but they have turned it around in such a way as to again damage and sow doubt in the Soviet Union's policy, to damage its image, the image which people, especially in the United States, were beginning to understand, and simply reap a harvest of hatred toward us.

So will we get nervous? We won't get nervous comrades. No, we won't. They will not provoke us. I understand that you want the Soviet Union to be strong and resolutely pursue its peace-loving policy. I understand you. It is a proper thing to wish for.

[Unidentified speaker] Mikhail Sergeyevich, what are your impressions from your tour of the Kuban?

[Gorbachev] I know the Kuban just as well as I know Stavropol Kray, [laughter among audience], because you always keep a special eye on your neighbor, in case he gets ahead of you or copies the best of everything. There have always been good contacts not too, as to my impressions -- I've come at a different time. Moreover, the Kuban, that is, all the working people, the party organinzations have gone through a very serious period in the development of the Kuban, above all in matters concerning the moral atmosphere, and order. I think that the Kuban party organization is up to the mark. Good order is being established. The people support this. The air in the Kuban was always good, and in my view it has now become cleaner. This is the most important thing.

[Unidentified speaker] Mikhail Sergeyevich, I would like to take the opportunity to say, first of all, many thanks to our government for the fact that we have had peace for so many years. This is the most important thing. I speak for the medical staff, the middle and junior staff — that is our hospital, City Hospital Number one. I work as a nurse there. I would, nevertheless, like to see larger allocations to our health services, and to see remuneration commensurate to labor. After all, there are times when a nurse does the work of three, you understand. Naturally, in the housing question too, we would like to see more understanding for our (?interests).

[Gorbachev] You have raised and posed a very big question. Medical Services mean health. What is the most precious thing? Health. When a person is healthy, he can then develop as an individual, in all spheres. This is the main thing. We are now preparing a major decision, for many years to come, on the development of our health services, a major decision, on the development of its base. Measures are in preparation to improve pay incentives in medical work.

We are now concluding with the teachers...[changes thought] and we regard health-care and education [word indistinct]. If these areas are not resolved as they should be, how can our society live normally today or think about the future, for education and medicine are very important spheres.

For this reason, having dealt with the schools, we are embarking upon a serious improvement of all our health services. You will soon have the documents and will learn about it. Many of the matters you are enquiring about will be resolved. Not all, perhaps, but many of them.

[Unidentified speaker] (?What is to be done) to provide better work incentives?

[Gorbachev] You know, we have already adopted a sound decision. Something is not quite working, and I want to talk about that today. These matters are getting lost somewhere. We suddenly discovered that everything we had adopted on the basis of experience in Leningrad, where this matter had got off the ground well -- this was suddenly applied in such a way as to give engineers and technical staff R5 to 7 more. This was not the aim, not the aim at all. We are thinking about this. Without it there can be no technical progress, and we shall do our utmost to ensure that the prestige of engineering work is raised. We shall do this. Perhaps it is even necessary to raise it in such a way that engineers do not get the idea that they can all do it. There are a lot of engineers, and at the same time there are too few engineers. By training, there are many. However, in terms of thinking and results, there a little too few, comrades, a little too few.

It is not only according to education, that we should -- to those engineers who are giving good results already, today -- that is where incentives are really needed. And those who have found themselves in this corps by accident should perhaps think again and take up a different career. As to what we now provide for the whole corps of engineers, we should keep it and hand it over to the most gifted, and, so to say, constructive part of the corps of engineers. We should think about this. After all, we give a great deal to stimulate and reward engineering work but we are not getting results. Generally speaking, we are thinking about this.

Thank you. I wish you great successes.

[Unidentified speakers] Thank you. [applause]

Addresses Party Activ

LD182045 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1700 GMT 18 Sep 86

[From the "Vremya" newscast, speech by CPSU General Secretary M.S. Gorbachev, at 18 September meeting of Krasnodar Kray party aktiv -- recorded]

[Text] I have something to say to you. I am indeed on my way back from vacation, and we agreed in the party Central Committee that, without wasting time, I should visit Krasnodar and Stavropol Krays on the way, meet working people, talk to the aktiv and see how your work and life is going, how your reorganization is proceeding. For the Central Committee this is very important, comrades. Also, it is determined by the fundamental significance we attach to reorganization, since this is the path to the implementation of our time toward acceleration.

It is also determined by the significance and role, the contribution made by Krasnodar and Stavropol Krays to the struggle of the whole people for an upswing in our national economy and the further improvement of our society on the basis of the principles defined by the 27th CPSU Congress.

The information reaching the Central Committee, press materials, and also may meetings during trips up and down the country, including yesterday's and today's, show that by no means all of us are really clear about what restructuring is -- and, which is the main thing -- why it is so necessary. Some people even go so far as to argue on the lines that, well, couldn't the whole thing perhaps be taken a bit more quietly, somehow? Why do we talk all the time about restructuring? hy do we need it? That, comrades, is no idle question. It's very important that we should not allow restructuring to sink under the weight of words. It is important to us that this restructuring should become irreversible, and that it should put in motion the forces inherent in our socialist system, in our Soviet people.

In the rest of what I have to say, I would like to take as my point of departure a very profound thought that made a great impressionn on me when I read it once in one of Lenin's works; it has remained, ever since, one of the main ideas by which my conduct and actions, as it were, have been guided. I want to remind you of this thesis of Lenin's because it may be the key to an understanding of the question we're discussing. He said: Whoever tackles matters of detail without first having solved the general questions will inevitably, at every turn, without being aware of it, come up against those general questions; he will condemn his policy to instability -- Lenin even said, to the worst instability -- and lack of principle.

At the end of the seventies and beginning of the eighties, the question arose, in an acute form, of working out a strategy for the development of Soviet society. It was these general questions of our struggle that the April Plenum of 1985 and the 27th CPSU Congress were destined to solve at the present historic stage. Now we have a really scientific, thought-out -- would even say, deeply thought--out political line: a strategy toward the acceleration of the country's social and economic development. Through its own example, the party has provided a lesson in commitment to principle, a lesson in truth, and has called for active participation in the struggle for the new qualitative state of our society, and for the restructuring of the whole edifice in which you and I live and will continue to do so. The point is that when he thinks about his dwelling, every owner is always concerned that it should be more sound and comfortable in all respects and that it should be improved with every passing year. This is because people themselves grow, their requirements change and the demands they make of their house get more complex and strict. But it is necessary to think about this house and look after it, and to improve it through common effort and, no doubt, always to be changing the atmosphere in it for the better so that people can live well and breathe easily in it.

We have summoned fo our people to changes, to reorganization. The party has shown profound faith in the revolutionary spirit of our people and has proposed a truly revolutionary policy at this stage of our society's development. But after we outlined our general goals at the congess, it became necessary to give specific form to these general issues in realtion to all the spheres of the life of Soviet society and socialist construction, and, most importantly, to ensure the implementation of this congress line.

We face tasks of great newness and, I would say, of enormous scale. We remember Ilich's [Lenin's] advice: Do not go about tackling new tasks on the foundation of the old approaches. I have already spoken about this and cited his words in their genuine, so to speak, substance. Do not go about tackling new tasks on the foundation of the old approaches -- nothing will come of it! THere is a very profound thought, a guiding thought of Ilich's, for your work and mine at the present stage of socialist construction. That is why in fact we need reorganization -- because we cannot live, work, think or act in the old way, otherwise we won't resolve the matters we have set ourselves. Without restructuring we shall not resolve the tasks set by the 27th CPSU Congress. Restructuring is no ad hoc, momentary action but a process that will run within the limits of a definite historical period.

We are living at a time of change. The country is undergoing a very important stage in its development. A sharp change in the life of Soviet society is taking place. And if we all, in Moscow, in the republics, in the krays and oblasts, in labor collectives in party, state, and public organizations will always remember the importance of the present moment, its crucial significance for our destinies, for our country, it will be easier for us to realize the significance of the most mundane work each of us fulfills and to see magnitude in the smallest and most ordinary things.

The process of restructuring is under way. Each day broader and broader masses of working people and our cadres are getting practically involved in the work of restructuring. Changes have affected all spheres of the life of our society. In the sphere of economics, measures are being implemented to utilize the achievements of the scientific-technological revolution in the fundamental restructuring of the management system and methods of running economic activity of ensuring the broad and practical participation of working people in the management of production affairs.

We note with satisfaction how, at all levels in the running of the country, social problems of life are now being addressed. This topic was to be heard very sharply during my conversations in the Kuban, and, indeed, today, in the speeches of our comrades. Important signs of the present time are widespread openness [glasnost], the open discussion of the most burning issues in the life of our society, in the development of the country. This creates a new, a completely new atmosphere in society, and a new situation.

During discussion the debate may sometimes be heated, even overheated, and once again I sensed this here, today, talking with the working people -- the comparison of views and points of view, thinking about things; restructuring takes place, both in the way people think and in the psychology of understanding the unique nature of the present moment.

The struggle is developing in society for a strict observation of the principles of social justice, against the violation of moral and cultural norms, against unearned incomes, drunkenness and alcoholism and other negative phenomena. Our approach, of which realism, openness, a desire to exploit fully the potential of socialism, the capabilities of people -- as we say, of the human factor -- are characteristic, invariably meets with broad approval in the country. I want to share with you what I have arrived at as a result of my numerous trips and meetings in the country with the working people, of conversations with the aktiv which I have listed.

I have a growing conviction that our people now realize that reorganization is a serious matter. At one time people used to think that this was only something that concerned those at the top whose job it was to change their activities and introduce political changes.

Now they realize that the whole of society and every citizen must be reorganized -- their positions, their attitudes, their views, their approaches, their appraisals. People now truly understand that when it comes to reorganization it is a question of their better future, about a better future for the country, and -- taking into account the USSR's immense international standing -- about a better future for the whole of mankind. These are the effects which reorganization should, at the end of the day, bring.

The realization is growing among labor collectives in the country that the 12th 5-Year Plan is a time of the greatest difficulties. This is what faces us at this time. In these years, without letting up and without postponing the implementation of the plans for the socioeconomic and cultural construction which we mapped out for this period, we must create the groundwork for the future and ensure a sharp turn in thinking and in approach in all our affairs. That is the burden on our party and on all our society. This will be difficult, comrades, perhaps extremely difficult, even. But it must be done. Today we are able to say that public opinion in the country has adopted the proposed course as its own, and this support and approval, as I see it, has been heard here at our meeting with the aktiv and in the comrades' speeches. Soviet people, in their overwhelming majority, do not want to live in the old way, they do not want to be satisfied with yesterday's achievements, they do not want to reconcile themselves to shortcomings and negative phenomena. There are some who were happy with the way things were before. There are some who were satisfied with their situation. But on the whole, society, if that is what we are talking about, is resolutely tuned in to reorganization, on changes for the better, for a turn for the better. These forces are waging a persistent quest, seeking their place in the common struggle. The ranks of ardent supporters -- and there are already millions of them now -- are growing from day to day.

But there are also some who are expressing fears in connection with reorganization. The Central Committee knows about the sort of fears they are voicing. I tell you frankly that they do not shock us or scare us. Indeed, we would be very alarmed, comrades, and have great doubts and disbelief if suddenly everything went smoothly, without a hitch, as they say. Then we would have to stop and think what was the matter. Evidently, we would not have reached the crux of the matter. Why? For it is our intention to achieve fundamental changes in all spheres of life. I have described these changes as revolutionary in their essence. It is perfectly clear that these changes affect the interests, the affairs, the positions and the destiny of labortcollectives, of families and the work of local bodies, party, local soviet economic and public organizations, and the activity of all echelons of state power in the country.

To those who are still standing aside from reorganization, who are waiting on the sidelines, wondering and seeing whether anything will come of all this, I would like to say, and I think you will support me in this, yes, something will come of it! The guarantee of this is the unity of the party and the people. That is evident today. [applause]

The CPSU Central Committee is confident that this movement for the qualitative renovation of our society, of all aspects of society, is irreversible. Today we were chatting at the square -- what is the name of that square, the last meeting we had!

[Voice from aside] Oktyabrskaya.

[Gorbachev resumes] Oktyabrskaya. A fine square, just like the conversations there, they were worthy of the October Revolution.

I will return to this conversation quite a lot in another aspect, but, in particular, the following idea and desire was expressed there: Mikhail Sergeyevich, we must act more decisively, more actively and energetically. I said that, yes, we realize that this is so, we realize that our people have an interest in seeing that this very important beginning which we have implemented in changing our society is not disrupted. And I made the following point, that if Soviet people were to see that the Central Committee and the government had stopped halfway, at half-measures, or indeed, that they had limited themselves to some sort of campaign in tackling these immensely important tasks, then you and I would reap huge disappointment in our society, comrades.

The people have now wholeheartedly responded to the party's appeals. As I've already said, they are solidly behind our current policies. That's the main thing, comrades. That's the main prerequisite showing that we are on the right path and that our cause will certainly conclude successfully. Time has shown that there are also quite a few people who fully understand what restructuring is. But since they understand what its consequences will be, these people do not accept restructuring. It goes against the grain with them, as the saying has it. We know these people. They are exactly those who would like to give rather less to society and take from it rather more. And how many years have we been talking aboul them, after all? It isn't just now that we've started to make real demands of them.

There are such people among workers, and peasants, and management workers, and workers in the apparatus. They are also to be found among our intelligentsia. Moreover, many of them are able to adapt quickly to a changing situation. They are capable people. Some of them are even resourceful. Their main concern is to preserve the old, obsolete ways, to preserve their own privileges, even though this does not accord with our principles, laws, morality, or with our present policies. We can see them shouting about restructuring from all platforms and louder than anyone else, even though they are actually applying the brake to its implementation on all kinds of pretexts, including the most specious ones. I am saying this so that they, these people, know that the working people can see everything and will give each his due; some now, others a little later. Through the force of social pressure, we must involve these people in the struggle of the whole people to put into effect the decisions of the party congress. We shall not underestimate, nor shall we overestimate such phenomena. It is the natural course of the struggle to renew Soviet society.

We have a great experience in the struggle for socialism behind us. We know what has already happened when, at the drastic turning points of history, people -- even those who were dedicated to our cause -- did not immediately comprehend the new conditions, the new tasks, the need for new approaches. That's what happened during the NEP [New Economic Policy, pursued in the 1920's] period, when Vladimir Ilich Lenin had to make great efforts to prove both the need for a new economic policy and the fact that it was not a return to capitalism, but a means of transition to socialist construction.

Of course, we are living in other times. We are drawing up and implementing our plans in different historical conditions. But we can, and must, make use of Lenin's lessons in organizing the restructuring we have started. But I want to say once again: The CPSU Central Committee is convinced that we are on the right road. We shall carry out consistently and decisively the policy of acceleration and restructuring. Our society grows stronger in the course of reorganization. We acquire experience and the ability to work in the new conditions and to perform the new tasks. We are no longer the same people we were yesterday, let alone a year ago.

Every day, every month and every year will add to our experience and abilities and make us stronger and more able to perform the growing tasks of the acceleration of the country's social and economic evelopment.

A few days ago I read with great interest in LITERATURNAYA GAZET -- I daresay you have also had a chance to acquaint yourselves with them -- the "Remarks onthe Present Times" by Aleksandr Galman, one of our country's famous playwrights. He ended his musings with some words I would like to cite here: "We should not haughtily ask, 'What has actually changed? Where are the changes? I don't seem to see the big changes.' We need to work and toil to ensure that the reorganization becomes irreversible." Yes, comrades, that is so. I would fully agree with those words. We can say that positive changes are also taking place -- although not everywhere, not in all spheres, and not to the same degree -- in such an important sphere as the economy. For us the economy is the object of particular concern. We have recently adopted a number of major measures in this sphere. They embace the problems of scientific and technical management, the refinement of the economic mechanism, problems of quality and resource saving. These measures also embase many matters relating to the development, the further development, of our agro-industrial complex. We have put...[Gorbachev corrects himself] are putting the work of light industry and our trade, the construction complex and the material and technical supply network onto a new track. In a nutshell, the reorganization of our economy is developing in all directions. Those are the very pieces of groundwork that should bring into play for us the in-depth reserves of socialism, the potential of socialism, at the new stages of the struggle for acceleration. Then there are also our broad-scale measures to refine our foreign economic activity, about all that which is connected with the development at the present stage of economic ties with the socialist countries. They will also be reorganized fundamentally, and ths reorganization has already begun. But there are still a good deal of problems which must be tackled, and they await a resolution, but we shall tackle them step by step, advancing along this chosen path.

Already our efforts to utilize our reserves, improve organization, strengthen discipline -- those are, as it were, our immediate reserves -- are beginning to have a positive effect on the economy. Just look: over the past 8 months, many indicates of our national economy, as has been said here, in essence, on the same basis, exceed the corresponding level for last year and plan targets for this year. This applies to industry, the agricultural sector. transportation, capital construction, and even such an important and complex sphere as trade. For example, I fully ascribe to the Soviet people the fact that labor productivity in our industry in 8 months rose by 4.8 percent, agains a very...[Gorbachev corrects himself] a relatively high annual target of 4.1 percent. This made it possible to guarantee a rate of growth of 5.2 percent in 8 months, against an annual target of 4.3 percent. If one considers these results from a political point of view, and applies a political appraisal to them, these dry growth figures are an expression of the support of the Soviet people for the party's plans, the most powerful support -- support by means of their work. In this way our people also voiced their attitude to the party's course toward restructuring.

We are still not satisfied with the indicators of development, the development of our economy, but at the same time we note -- and this too, is something important to note; we must notice all that is happening -- the situation in our vast economy is changing for the better, slowly perhaps, even very slowly, perhaps, in some places. Look what an apparently contradictory picture presents itself. But in it we see positive aspects, and on the other hand problems that still require a solution.

Take last year: Duriing 8 months the shortfall in contractual output delivered amounted to R9 billion. You understand what such shortfalls mean. It means a fever throughout the national economy, a blow against a regular working rhythm. This year shortfalls amounted to almost R5 billion. In other words, they have been almost halved. But, comrades, R5 billion is still a serious matter. We should all be disturbed by the situation concerning contractual discipline.

We have to deal with this important problem of the economy more quickly. If we do not resolve it, Comrades, we shall not ensure work without fits and starts. I mean, the productive utilization of resources. We shall spoil the mood of the worker, of the working people. This is our common problem. Here, as they say, we have to understand each other, move toward each other and strive for the unfailing fulfillment of contractual pledges.

Or take an index such as the completion of capital works. Eleven precent more of them were completed in 8 months than last year. Good!, one might even say. But these plans were not, after all, fulfilled, so that not everything is as good at it may appear. For example, in our analysis, if we were speaking as we did previously we would have just said: the completion of capital works increased by 11 percent. If we leave it like that, there will be completely different information for society. But if we were also to say that the plans for the completion of capital works were not fulfilled at the same time, then everyone will understand it to mean that many sectors will not receive the capacities by means of which it is necessary to produce output by the end of the year; working people will not get enough apartments, schools, hospitals and so on. That is what the underfulfillment of plans for capital construction means, both in terms of capital works and general capital counstruction plans.

All this is a question of enormous significance on which both the advance of the economy and the increased welfare of the people depend. The positive shifts in our economy have also been reflected in the fact that profits and profit plans have been fulfilled and we have received almost R3.5 billion more of them in 8 months.

This is what I should like, so to speak, to say when speaking about restructuring, having outlined the most general picture, and I have attempted to give a realistic picture of how all this is going. The process of restructuring is growing without a doubt. The work and the guests of people are growing deeper. All echelons are operating more actively, but comrades, we are still a long way off from that genuine change that we need for those plans we mapped out to attain the strategic aims set by the 27th CPSU Congress -- a long way off. It is possible to say that the process of deep, revolutionary changes in all spheres of the life of society os taking place, but ahead of us lie years of strenuous struggle.

Indeed, the way in which they will pursue the line on restructuring, the way they will carry out the task, will largely determine the economic conditions, the prerequisites, for the work of the labor collectives -- the atmosphere and conditions for initiative and independent work. After all, the most important political decisions that we have taken today, in the CPSU Central Committee and in the government, can be rendered lifeless by the activity of the upper echelons of managment. Likewise, active work on the part of those echelons can impart to them a still greater dynamism. In our country the attempt is sometimes made in places to shift the emphasis, the weight of responsibility, upward, while those at the top often try to displace the weight and the responsibility for solving one problem or another onto those lower down. I've said it already, and I want to say it now: restructuring must be done both from below and from above. And I want to reaffirm that once again in my speech today.

Indeed, when I hear these remarks and reprimands addressed to the central ministries and departments, I recall that recently our newspapers gave coverage to the work in the commissions of the USSR Supreme Soviet; there, among other things, they analyzed the work of the Ministry of Heavy Machine-Building in new conditions. This is the 3d year it has been working under experimental conditions. It was a very heated debate. The deputies, in my view, made it very hot for the leadership of that ministry, and deservedly so. Look at what was said. I made a note of it myself: "What is happening in this ministry is very symptomatic." The employees of this ministry are finding it very difficult to give up their old habits and work styles which have become established but are now obsolete in relation to organizatons of lower standing. They are probably finding it most difficult of all to give up rights which, in conditions of reorganization, should be passed by the ministry to associations and enterprises. That is the main point, so to speak. It turned out that conservatism was deep-rooted in that ministry. And yet it's been 3 years on an experiment! How implanted is this conservatism, and how hard it is to shake it loose! We must take this into account, comrades; this is what reorganization means. We must not simplify it by believing that this can be solved alone with a cavalry charge.

The personnel of the ministry are trying to keep in their hands that which should be passed on to others, to those who, in the final analysis, settle the destiny of the plan. The apparatus of this ministry, as we can see, has apparently been reduced, but the correspondence, Comrade (?Nedelko), has not been reduced. As you have said, it must, obviously, be reduced still more. The ministry continues to send out huge numbers of circulars, a huge number of indices not required by the experiment. In other words, the old, old ways, on the basis of the old approaches. The nature of financial autonomy relations within the framework of enterprises and associations has essentially stayed the same. Strictly speaking, there are no genuine financial-autonomy teams.

When deputies acquainted themselves directly with several, with 10 enterprises, it turned out that both engineering and technical personnel, and even managers, not to mention middle-ranking personnel and workers, have a very weak command of the new methods of management and of material incentives. They simply do not even know, yet they have been working in the conditions of the experiment for over 2 years. This shows what the position taken by the managment of an industry means! It will then reflect itself upon enterprises of the branch in the same form. Objectively speaking, though, this ministry does show progress both in terms of a scientific and technical advance and in quality, but this main problem of changing methods of management, transition from bureacratic administration to economic methods of management is being solved very badly.

And here, comrades, we have an industry...; [Gorbachev changes thought] we are talking about an industry headed by our very experienced and prominent economic planner, its minister, Comrade Sergey Aleksandrovich Afanasyev [the minister of heavy and transport machine building]. Sergey Aleksandrovich. We appreciate his experience, he is our prominent industrialist. I am speaking now about this ministry, about this minister, yet I am thinking also of others. Evidently, this has to become a subject for discussion in the Central Committee. Developing the ideas of the radical restructuring of the system for managing the national economy, we will go further on. We have now decided, and a wide preparation is under way, to transfer, beginning in 1987, such ministries as Minkhimmash [Ministry of Chemical Machine Building], Minneftechimprom [Ministry of Petroleum Refining and Petrochemical Industry], Minpribor [Ministry of Instrument Making, Automation Equipment and Control Systems], and 36 large enterprises and associations of the country belonging to 17 industrial ministries, to conditions of self-financing and self-recouping on the basis of complete financial autonomy along the lines now being followed by the VAZ [Volga Automobile Works] and the Sumy Machine-Building Works. We will follow this way unswervingly -- and consistently. The Central Committee is worried about the situation when, in the process of implementing the decisions adopted lately, some ministries and departments are putting off to later dates the solutions of absolutely urgent tasks and, in this way, are revising the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee and of the government. And we shall have to look into this, too.

But first of all, I think, both the Gosplan and the ministries should think about it. This is the old way of doing things. When we quite often [changes thought].... When the ink on decisions is barely dry, yet already storm clouds are gathering around them; commissions of experts of some sort go into session, planners or operational personnel in some industry or other -- and already new proposals for a review of the decisions are put forward. We must put an end to this. Even if something is justifiably queried, nevertheless, some way must be found of fulfilling a decision, and of enforcing it. Why? Because then, when the next decisions come along, they will be approached in a responsible way, and only reliable targets will be established, and realistic tasks will be set. Up until now, it has been very easy to adopt decisions here, and people want to adopt an easy attitude toward them, too. This is a dangerous path, along which we traversed quite recently, and we know what it led to.

For decades burning issues remained unsolved, and have remained unsolved . On the one hand, the appearance of active practical work was created, decisions were taken on this or that issue. And on the other hand, right then and there, at the end of the year, when the next annual plan was being drawn up, whole volumes of amendments to the decisions already adopted were introduced. A dangerous path -- we shall not take that path. And we should warn all comrades of this. First and foremost, Gosplan and the ministries should be given warning of this. Their role in this is also a great one.

This, comrades, will also have its effect on restructuring and on the consequences of restructuring. We still have ministries which, even after the June plenum, are proposing technical solutions at enteprises being newly-built which contain no innovations. If we were to agrree to these and bring these projects into being, we would be preserving our backwardness in this important sphere, without which our economy can make no breakthrough, without which there can be no real acceleration. We would be preserving our backwardness by 15 to 20 years, for when we build an enterprise and install tools and equipment, it is for a minimum of 15 or 20 years of use.

In this respect too we can see that our central departments are being slow in restructuring, as is also the Committee on Science and Technology, which monitors them. It is apt too for the latter to be reminded that it is not at the present time fulfilling its role. Today there were many engineers in that square. [Gorbachev looks toward person on platform, seeking name of square]

[Person on platform] There's an institute nearby.

[Gorbachev resumes] That is it. They asked me many questions about the role of engineers in our society, how the Central Committee views this and how this problem will be solved, whether the prestige of engineering work will be enhanced, and about forms of providing incentives for engineers' work. I was very uneasy about these questions, and there were many of them. Why was this? Well, you know, we conducted an experiment in Leningrad, which produced fine results, in providing incentives for the work of engineers, designers and scientific workers. There, on the basis of these decisions, the collectives in scientific institutes where this experiment was being conducted, got rid of all the deadwood that was, so to speak, quite unneeded in these establishments. The people are probably needed in other places and would be of benefit there. In point of fact, there was a reduction of one-third in their numbers, but the development projects increased, their standard rose and there was an increase, a considerable increase, in payments. This, moreover, was dependent on the engineers' creative contribution.

We were of the opinion that this was a fine course and a correct course. We adopted a decision and recommended it. But this is not now operating. For the purposes of a checkup I gave instructions that a look be taken in particular at, I think it was, the Ministry of Instrument-Making, Automation Equipment and Control Systems -- yes, it was that ministry. It is a ministry that must achieve a high standard in the equipment that is produced. It is connected with the entire national economy, and its products will influence the whole of our national economy and the whole of our economy. What then proved to be the case? They had approached the matter in a formalistic way and had limited things to just a wage leveling and an increase of a few rubles to all and sundry, irrespective of their contribution, and nothing.

This is the ministry, again the role of the ministry. For this reason I am very satisfied with the fact that at meetings, during meetings and conversations here in the Kuban, this topic was raised. It is in accord with our thinking in the Central Committee and government, and I think that this should be our concern: raising the role of ministries and departments in restructuring work.

Now, comrades I shall go on to another problem, one which would appear to be a specific topic of restructuring, and a problem which, unless it is resolved, I think that we shall not resolve the tasks of restructuring. It concerns democracy, the democratization of our society, of all spheres in the life of our society, of the economy, and of Soviet state bodies, the social sphere, the cultural sphere, all spheres. Once again I return to that meeting on Oktyabrskaya Square. Speaking there were engineers who had just graduated from the university. It was when I asked, because I was interested by the profundity of the questions posed, I said: You probably have an interest in philosophy, in knowledge, don't you? What do you do? I have graduated from the university, he says, I've just finished. This is the new force which will now get involved in this life. Doctors, many representatives of many professions. What did I think when I heard these questions, when I attempted to some extent to answer them insofar as the situation permitted.

Comrades, I thought of how much our people have grown up, of what intellectual potential it contains, creative potential, and of how, in resolving issues in the country, we still do not make use of this potential, relying on administration by injunction, on giving commands, on issuing orders. This, after all, is a phenomenon which has spread to all, even party bodies, where our highly-placed people, or people who occupy leading positions of one kind or another, often having only listened awhile to the suggestions, opinions of working people, of rank-and-file communists or engineers and specialists, do not have the patience to hear things through to the end. They give the impression that they know it all, that they are bored with all this, that they are tired. By their whole bearing they give one to understand that it is time to wind things up. And, if you don't wind up, then, some of them do not have enough patience and party-mindedness and they say: you know what, go and get on with your own business and we'll look into it here without you.

This, comrades, is a widespread situation. I have observed it in many parts of the country. People write to the Central Committee about this, and our press publishes so much material on the subject. What is more, we now find that in the course of restructuring, those who have the most difficult time are the innovators, the active people -- those who are restless and indefatigable. They're just, well, upsetting the established stereotype of the work of many of our cadres, making them to get moving. They find it so difficult, you know, to bestir themselves. They're set in their ways and don't want to change. They must change. I will tell you that we must include the people in the process of restructuring via the democratization of society. If what we're talking about is the essence of restructuring -- its principle essence -- I spoke of this yesterday. I don't know whether it was broadcast and whether you heard it or not, but I would reduce it to a simple form: We must create the prerequisites -- in every labor collective, in every party organization, in every oblast and republic, every industry, in every central department, in the whole party -- for our man to feel himself to be master of his country. And a master has, after all, serious obligations. He bears a great responsibility. He has to see to it that all is as it should be in his domain and in that for which he is answerable: that there's no stagnation, that processes evolve dynamically, that things are changing for the better. He must ensure that all those who are in this or that collective, rayon, at the enterprise or on the farm, feel confident and act energetically, and refuse to reconcile themselves to the things that are holding us back!

The point is this: that it is man, comrades, that must solve all this for us in the course of this restructuring. We have espoused openness, open discussion of inconvenient problems. This sometimes even worries our aktiv, the veterans, and others. Some people write letters to the Central Committee -- I even have them with me here -- and say, Mikhail Sergeyevich, we're all in favor of restructuring, but there's an awful lot of criticism -- is everything really all that bad? Some say we must keep up the criticism and not let it slacken, but show more of the positive things that restructuring is beginning to achieve. I would go along with that.

We must broaden publicity, there must be more openness, and our people must know everything that is going on in the labor collective, in the rayon, town, oblast, republic, and in the country. And this must not be forgotten by anyone including leading cadres and communists. Yes, our party is the ruling one: it works out policy, it implements cadre policy, organizational and educational work, and it leads the people; but, comrades, the party is at the service of the people. Its leading and directing position is not a privilege; it is, above all, an immense responsibility to the people for the destiny of the country.

That is why the party, and therefore all of us communists, from the rank-and-file communists to the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, to the members of the Politburo, are at the service of the people. If anyone has forgotten this I am reminding them from this platform. That is why our cause is the correct one. We can sense that we are on the right track. It is gaining strength, and it will become more rapid and irreversible. This reorganization will be more dymanic if we focus great attention on those questions of expanding democratism in our society. And so, when you are in conversation you too will all be saying this -- I do not suspect that you are against this view and that you will merely adapt yourselves to what I have said -- that you are also in favor of this. Do I understand this correctly, or not? Or, perhaps, there are still those who don't agree with such an approach?

[Animation in hall] But they speak more clearly on this side! [of the hall; laughter from audience and from Gorgachev] Come closer, so you are of the same opinion as well! [Applause]

But when, comrades, it comes to a question of a specific manifestation of these political directives, including directives about expanding democratism, on the broad involvement of the working people in all processes, political processes, the process of managing the economy, the spiritual sphere, and in solving social issues. In some places there is not only -- so to speak -- a slow transition toward implementing these directives, but there is simply confusion.

It emerges taht we must constantly consult, and be with the people. Comrade (?Nedelko) has recounted how strikingly necessary it is to be closer to the people. Incidentally, this was all said before, at the time it was needed, to forewarn us. A communist should live amid the masses, be constantly linked with the people, serve them, listen carefully, reflect in policy what the people are saying, uplift the people for the implementation of that policy -- Lenin's simple formulas all, but how profound. Today we need them, like air, like a central lever by which to raise society to the task of restructuring. Here you see, this is already in the hands of the raykom first secretary, and I believe you are already doing the very thing I have been talking about: getting closer to the people, working with the people, involving them, consulting with them, and accomplishing great deeds.

How difficult is it to change. Your official enters his cold office, sits down, and shuffles pieces of paper. Even when the first secretary wants him, he says, "Not now, I haven't finished with this complaint yet. I'll write a letter." And he writes a reply to the complaint, although the answer was plain ever before he started looking into it, because there are many such complaints. For a week the instructor, or other employee writes his reply. He has work to do. There appears to be work to do, but in reality he has no work to do. In this I see the essential point: a lack of desire to go to the people, to be with them, and take part in this living process of restructuring, the postcongress restructuring.

This is also a manifestation... [Gorbachev corrects himself] These are actions which screen incomplete understanding of the meaning of democracy today. At the plenum, as Ivan Kuzmuch and Mikhail Ivanovich remember, I said: All of us, comrades, must start learning to work in conditions of extended democracy. He who used to give orders and rule by decree must now rouse the people and involve them, and utilize their potential.

It seems that many people are not excited about the openness which is increasingly taking hold in all spheres of the life of our society. Many cases occur of a pathological reaction to criticism from the working people. It must be said that among the workers and peasants too, and among our intelligentsia, the process of the extension of democracy does not meet with universal approval, because democracy, comrades, means not only rights, but also responsibility and obligations -- it is a matter of discipline. Democracy is not a condition in which all is permitted; it is not anarchy. It is the unity of rights and obligations which make it possible for a person to implement his civic position, but at the same time democracy presupposes the participation of everybody by his work in achieving the aims of our society. This means that the obverse side of his democracy must to directed toward everybody.

[Text] Therefore, when I speak of broadening democracy, this is a reproach directed not just to officials but to society as a whole. When the need for discussion of one problem or another arises, the need to act on some matter, let us turn more to Lenin, and more often. I have had cause to deal with questions of democracy quite deeply in my work for a number of reasons. I derive the most profound and convincing thoughts on this from Lenin's legacy. Vladimir Ilich said a great deal about socialism and democracy. I would like here today to cite his words from his article "a caricature of Marxism." Socialism, Ilich said, is impossible without democracy in two senses: first, the proletariat cannot accomplish a socialist revolution unless it prepares for it with a struggle for democracy and second, victorious socialism cannot maintain its victory unless full democracy is realized.

We have made major decisions on the local soviets; we are opening up great scope for them. We are creating judicial opportunities so that they may manifest their power as the power of the working people. After all, working people, peasants and representatives of the intelligentsia from the main mass there. We must proceed toward broadening the rights of social organizations. Comrades, will be really be losing anything if we, while restructuring is under way, while we are resolving innovative tasks, and when we should be involving our young people in this -- if we broaden the rights of our Komsomol organization in all spheres at this time. In particular, one may put it like this, for example: No issues at an enterprise to do with young people must be resolved without the Komsomol's participation. Certainly that is the right way of organizing things? Take those enterprises which are at the forefront of scientific and technical progress. Who is at work there? Young peopple, and young engineers, at that, not just rank and file workers. For example, we are developing new areas connected with the country's raw material base and with power engineering. Who is working there and developing all these places? Young people. Only trust, responsibility, involvement, real invovement in resolving major state tasks, in resolving political issues, managing the national economy, in resolving issues relating to morality and order -- only this will make our young people more active and more dedicated to the ideals of socialism.

If something does not go well somewhere, if we come across facts about young peoples' apolitical attitude and indifference, if they shut themselves up in a world of trivial ideas and concerns, then that is all our fault. Young people want to participate actively in all of this restructuring. We sense this. And it is necessary to achieve this. But before any legal decisions, is it really difficult now? Do present-day norms which regulate economic life or the activity of institutes and schools really not m permit all this, really not permit one today, to ask questions about the initiative, the responsibility about the Komsomol's greater independence? It does, and, you see, this is your concern. This is democracy.

Is it really the case that the trade unions are doing everything necessary as they should in our country today? They have become toothless in some places. If yesterday I permitted the expression that there are those among our party secretaries -- I also wanted to speak about this, but now -- who dance a merry polka around the managers instead of building relations with them on a party basis, you understand, on our principles. [sentence as heard] Well, the trade unions dance the rakowiak with the economic managers when it is necessary to speak firmly sometimes in the common interests of the collectives and to (?pose issues). And then, many questions which have not been resolved for years would be more quickly resolved. That is really all there is to it. That, you understand, is our whole system of democracy. I do not want to deal with everything now. I would just like to stress that we can achieve a restructuring when people perceive themselves to be the masters in their country, and they can feel that way if the process of democratization spreads in the country.

But, you see, when I speak of democracy I also would like to say that an example is needed in this connection. In the party bodies, above all, they should give an example. We have suggested to society the course toward acceleration and the present policy. We must give an example of the correct interpretation of this policy, of the correct attitude toward its implementation and toward restructuring. But even here, in party bodies, strange incidents occur.

Well, we say reorganization means showing an uncompromising attitude to negative phenomena. It is publicity, and it would seem there already are truisms, an we feel that that is how it must be in society. Society must be informed, must know everything, and must be able to make a conscious judgement, so to speak.

Look here, at a recent plenum of the Kurgan party obkom Comrade Plekhanov, the first secretary, delivered a report. It was a fine report, full of content, sharp, and critical. They started to print this report in the oblast newspaper. But they needed out so much of it that it became rounded out as a result, just like a year ago, just like 5 years ago. It was all peace and quiet. More than 30 reductions were made so they tell me from the Central Committee. And they were precisely in those parts [of the report] where reference was made to shortcomings in work, specific culprits, this or that omission or abuse. So it turned out that there two types of publicity existed in Kurgan; one for the narrow circle, and the other for everyone else. So it is not far from having one discipline for some and another for others. One set of laws for some and another set of laws for others, and so on. No, we have but one legislation, one discipline for all, and socialist morals for one and all.

Now I want to turn to the fact that much depends on how rapidly the CPSU itself reorganizes itself, and all its links, from primary party organizations to the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, to the CPSU Central Committee. Comrades, we must do this and this must be our primary concern; and that of the country's party aktiv. The CPSU must give an example to the whole of society in this connection. If we hear and read in the press that working people through their initiative are submitting proposals for judgement, posing questions, and exposing shortcomings, but the primary party organizations, the raykom or gorkom wants to smooth them over or remain silent over them, then this does not help matterrs and, in light of the tasks in the course of reorganization, such a party committee loses its authority. On the contrary,.we must spur people on with our style, our approaches to work, and in the way we shape questions spur people on to work with initiative in a principled manner, in a party manner, so that we can speak in the same way at our meetings as we speak in the street or in the home, or in private.

So that at meetings we not only discuss how the campaign is going, but also burning questions worrying communists and working people in this or that rayon, republic, enterprise, or industry.

The primary party organization, party raykom and gorkom stand closest to this. Comrades, the rayon link and the primary party organization must place the huge tasks upon their shoulders of joining our political line with real life to ensure that this political line is implemented in all its facets. One needs an example of activity by party organs; one needs an example by communists. If there is a persistence of the old approaches that we have condemned and that have been quite widespread in the party when they used to say one thing but yet in fact party and economic chiefs and the secretary of a party organization acted differently, if such a divergence is maintained, things will not work and people will not trust them. People are reacting sharply nowadays and they see things, and we all are in the eyes of working people and all communists...

Therefore, I call on the inhabitants of Krasnodar to maintain the efforts that they have been undertaking in terms of restructuring all of the work in the kray party organization over the last years in order to make a healthier party ambience based upon Leninist principles and upon principles of party spirit. There is a cleansing underway in both the party organization and in the kray as a whole and this cleansing will bear enormous fruit, comrades. How do people, in conversations, support these efforts by the kray party organization? One must conduct this work unwaveringly. We must not have individuals that cannot be touched; we must not have spheres beyond control, beyond party or public control. This concerns not only leading cadres but all rank-and-file communists, workers, our intelligentsia, and peasants. If one needs to tell someone something when he goes astray from the right way then he must be told so within the framework of our socialist democracy, within the framework of openness, frankness, and truthfulness. One must not be afraid of the process of democratization. It will not only not weaken our society but, on the contrary, it will strengthen it. It will not only not undermine discipline and order but, on the contrary, all this will be taking place on the basis of awareness.

You will say: but demagogues and slanderers already have made use of this process of democracy and openness. Yes. So what? Won't we be able to deal with them. We will comrades. We will manage. When we discuss openly, then, you know we will put anyone in his place including the one who has overstepped the mark and the one who wants to slander. But everything that is aimed at rectifying shortcomings, everything that brings valuable proposals and opens up the potential of labor collectives in our society as a whole must be welcomed and stimulated, and we must follow that path steadfastly. The example must be set up by the CPSU and its party bodies and its party cadres. I hope that that is the way it will be in the Kray party organization. [applause]

The Kuban is a big agrarian region and, naturally, at both today's meeting and in yesterday's conversations, the main theme is that of the fate of today's harvest, and of future plans. Do you know what delighted me? The people of the Kuban are dissatisfied at things they have not achieved. That, too, is something new for Kuban people. [laughter]. Come now, that, I believe, is something that I can say without any exaggeration within the framework of openness and truthfulness. [quieter laughter] This dissatisfaction, despite all that the Kuban does and the enormous contribution it makes toward resolving the food problem, I know [incomplete sentence] I will say that it is a powerful stimulus toward the future growth of the positive processes in the agrarian sector, and precisely in the most advanced directions. Comrades, I welcome, I very much welcome your efforts.

We are counting on scientific and technical progress. We are counting on intensive farming methods. We are counting on the human being whom we want to involve increasingly strongly through the incentive mechanism and new methods of management -- primarily collective contracting, financial autonomy, new forms of management and structures, workshop structure, and so on. All that merits the warmest support and approval.

I have heard truly striking things. Perhaps I even knew this, but during the meeting there suddenly was a comparison. A yield within the bounds of 30 [as heard] during the 11th 5-Year Plan period. During the 10th 5-Year Plan period a yield within the bounds of 30, and during the 11th 5-Year Plan period a yield within the bounds of 30. Now we have the first step toward intensive technology and, after all, this is the first experiment and much still remains that is unrefined and not thoroughly thought-out. Just look at what a leap forward there already has been. I would say to you in this respect that this is so important, that you comrades, evidently presently cannot imagine all of its importance. We have achieved a certain level in intensive technology this year. Next year we will have 37 million. Is that the figure, Anatoliy Pavlovich?

[Man seated in hall] Thirty-six million throughout the country.

[Gorbachev] Yes, 36 million throughout the country. By the end of the 5-Year Plan period we will be cultivating grain crops with intensive technology on a little over 50 million hectares. If one assumes there is an increase of a metric ton, it is an increase on these 50 million hectares of 50 million metric tons on average throughout the country. Last year the average throughout the country was (?one) [incomplete sentence] No, a metric ton, roughly a metric ton, 16 million metric tons, altogether, was it?

This is the grain that we are at present purchasing with currency, comrades. This is our own grain, high-quality grain, and we are obtaining it through intensive technology. Just see what an economic and political task is being solved on the basis of such an approach to the grain issue. We must solve this task, and I believe that we first and foremost need to follow the path we have been travelling -- the path of concentrating resources where we obtain the biggest return. I believe that the Kuban above all belongs to such regions. Therefore, it was not without reason that people from Britain observed your work and left saying: "We have nothing more to do here." The farms where they worked received two quintals less in comparison with our farms. That was in the Pavlovskaya Rayon, was it not?

[Man's voice] Pavlovskaya Rayon, [word indistinct].

[Gorbachev] Yes, Pavlovskaya Rayon. It recalls remember an occasion when the British made a flea and our people put shoes on it. [Some animation among the audience; the reference is to a story by Leskov, a late 19th century writer]

Comrades, this means that we can work with you. After all, we have only just begun, and what is more this is on a vast scale, a shortage of equipment, and our methods, especially when we employ the means of protection about which Mikhail Ivanovich was speaking. Understand this: If everything is done properly and in accordance with the technology, we will be able to achieve great targets. The very same thing is happening in animal husbandry.

Indeed at the "Iskra" complex the comrades from the kray who were alongside me were saying that the process of (?chemicalization) together with industrial technology and an improvement in the feeding base will secure a fast increase in milk yields. I have been told that this has provided 500 kg in the kray as a whole. [indistinct interjection from the hall] Six hundred? An increase of 600 kg? And in equal feeding conditions, comrades. That also is using the intensive method. You have 4 percent less cows, yet you've increased the milk yield. With the same livestock capita -- for the numbers of breeding cattle stock has not changed -- you have increased your meat output by 24 percent in 3 years. Isn't that correct? That is intensive agriculture! But if we went back to staking everything on livestock capita again, we could build the livestock farms, find the stock, find thw workers, d' it all -- but there would be no indication when we would get the produce. We would be throwing fodder around. So the intensive path is the crucial task and the main direction of our work in the agrarian sector, as well. I support, strongly support, the competent efforts that the kray party organization is making toward this. They know what it is all about in the Kuban. You are the people who know how to work, especially on the land. It is gratifying that you are now good when it comes to livestock farming as well, which was unpopular in the Kuban at one time, dairy farming especially, but now it seems the number of experts is increasing all the time. I welcome that. You can count on our understanding and support.

Comrades, in conclusion of my speech which has for the most part consisted of reactions to what you have said, I want to express my enormous satisfaction with the exchange of views that has taken place. I have benefitted enormously, and I do not believe it will be immodest on my part to say that these conversations also have been useful for the kray party organization, the cadres, and the people we have been talking with. We expect active work from the kray party organization in all spheres on restructuring. We believe the people of the Kuban have a huge potential for successfully resolving their tasks at the new stage of our society's development, and I wish you every success. [applause]

POLITBURO MEETS, DISCUSSES TALYZIN'S PRC VISIT

LD181723 Moscow TASS in English 1707 GMT 18 Sep 86

[Text] Moscow September 18 TASS -- At today's meeting the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union (CPSU) recognized it advisable to introduce additional benefits for the participants in the Great Patriotic War and for the families of the fallen servicemen. In this connection it is planned to establish a fifty per cent discount on the cost of fuel acquired by disabled war veterans for their apartments as well as the same discount on the payment of rent, fuel costs and public utilities charges for the wives and parents of the servicemen who died while defending the motherland, irrespective of the pension being received by them.

The Political Bureau discussed the results of the work to consider people's written and oral messages addressed to the 27th Congress of the CPSU. The major of the questions raised by people had been promptly considered by the leading bodies of the party. Appropriate decisions had been taken upon them, and necessary instructions had been issued.

Having discussed a report by Nikolay Talyzin on the results of the trip to the People's Republic of China (PRC), the meetings and conversations with the leading figures of the PRC, the Political Bureau pointed out that such contacts increasingly enter the practice of relations between the two countries and serve to stimulate mutually beneficial cooperation between them in various fields both on the basis of perfecting the forms which have already justified themselves and through a search for new, most promising ones. It was emphasized that, in accordance with the course determined by the 27th Congress of the CPSU, the Soviet Union would continue to do everything depending on it to secure that Soviet-Chinese relations acquire the character of strong goodneighbourliness for the benefit of the two peoples and in the interests of strengthening the cause of peace and socialism.

The Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee also considered other matters aimed at implementing the decisions of the 27th Congress of the Party and the CPSU Central Committee's guidelines for the major directions of the country's economic and social development, and at translating the foreign-policy course into life.

GROMYKO CHAIRS PRESIDIUM SESSION 12 SEP

PM171307 Moscow IZEVSTIYA in Russian 13 Sep 86 morning Edition p 1

[TASS report: "USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium Session"]

[Text] A regular session of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, chaired by A.A. Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, was held in the Kremlin 12 September.

The Presidium examined the question of the work of Kirghiz SSR soviets of people's deputies in organizing medeical services for the population. A report was delivered by T. Kh. Koshoyev, deputy chairman of the USSR Supereme Soviet Presidium and chairman of the Kirghiz SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. Deputy L.P. Shurygina, chief of a department at Moscow's No 79 City Polyclinic, reported on behalf of USSR Supreme Soviet deputies who studied the practice of medical services for the population in the Kirghiz SSR. Deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; S. Mukashev, chairman of the Kazakh SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; B. Yazkuliyev, chairman of the Turkmen SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; R.A. Gavrilova, member of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and weaver at the Vyazniki production association for industrial linen textiles; USSR Minister of Health S.P. Burenkov; USSR General Prosecutor A.M. Rekunkov; and N.N. Blokhin, president of the USSR Academy of Medical Sciences, took part in the discussion of this question.

Afterwards, as part of its monitoring functions, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium examined the question of the fulfillment of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium 12 August 1985 Resolution "On the Work of the Irkutsk Oblast Soviet of People's Deputies on Observing the Demands of Legislation as Regards Ensuring the Upkeep of the Housing Stock and Improving Housing Conditions for Citizens." A report by Irkutsk Oblispolkom Chairman A.M. Kovalchuk was heard. A co-report by the USSR Supreme Soviet chambers' standing commissions was delivered at the session by Yu. S. Znamenskiy, deputy chairman of the Soviet of Nationalities Communal Housing and Municipal Economy Commission.

R.-B.I. Songayla, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and chairman of the Lithuanian SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; N.G. Nikolskiy, USSR first deputy minister of the timber, pulp and paper, and wood processing industry; and I.N. Dmitriyev, deputy chairman of the RSFSR Council of Ministers, took part in the debate. The resolutions adopted on these questions will be published in the press. The USSR Supremen Soviet Presidium also examined several other questions of state life. Comrades V.V. Shcherbitskiy, P.N. Demichev, B.N. Yeltsin, N.N. Slyunkov, and Yu. F. Solovyev took part in the discussion of the questions on the agenda.

LIGACHEV ADDRESSED EDUCATION OFFICIALS

LD162046 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1430 GMT 16 Sep 86

[From the "Vremya" newscast]

[Text] Meetings with heads of social sciences departments, rectors and secretaries of party committees from a number of the country's higher education establishments and leading employees of local party committees have taken place at the CPSU Central Committee. The meetings were held and addressed by Comrade Ligachev. Issues of increasing the role of social sciences departments, professors and lecturers in fulfilling the decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress, in reorganizing higher education, in improving the Marxist-Leninist training of student youth and of Soviet people were discussed. The necessity to sharply increase the effectiveness of social research conducted in the country's higher education establishments was mentioned. The necessity to increase significantly the level of party leadership of social sciences departments and to improve steadily the qualitative composition of lecturing staff was indicated.

KUNAYEV ATTENDS KAZAKHSTAN AKTIV MEETINGS

LD171148 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1000 GMT 17 Sep 86

[Text] A meeting of the oblast party and economic aktiv in Karaganda, just as previously held meetings of the aktivs of Pavoldar, Kokchetav, and North Kazakhstan Oblasts, talked about unused possibilities for increasing the industrial and agricultural potential, increasing the pace of the harvest and of work at farms and complexes. Comrade Kunayev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, first secretary of the Communist Party of Kazakhstan spoke at the meetings of the (?aktivs). During his stay in the oblasts, he visited industrial and agricultural enterprises, construction sites, and cultural and consumer facilities.

SUPREME SOVIET AWARDS ORDER OF LENIN TO MINISTER

LD111407 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1300 GMT 11 Sep 86

[Text] USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, Decree, Vasiliy Aledsandrovich Shamshin, USSR minister of communications, was awarded the Order of Lenin for Great Services in the Development of Communications -- radio and television, and in connection with his 60th birthday.

OUTPUT OF INDUSTRY, AGRICULTURE FOR JAN-AUG VIEWED

PM181124 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 15 Sep 86 First Edition p 1

[Unattributed "All -Union Competition Diary": "Winter Is Almost Upon Us"]

[Excerpts] Industry: [passage omitted] The increase in industrial output in January-August totaled 5.2 percent and labor productivity rose by 4.8 percent in comparison with the corresponding period last year. These indicators exceed the plan targets (4.3 and 4.1 percent respectively). The total output sales program was exceeded by 2 percent. All ministries and union republics met the target for this indicator.

However, a comparison of industry's performance in August with the indicators for the preceding 7 months reveals that in a number of sectors the pace has slowed down. The past month was unsuccessful in machine building, where development had proceeded at an accelerated rate in the preceding months since the beginning of the year. The fulfillment of the plan for the production of certain types of goods in this sector began lagging. This had a negative effect on the production rhythm of allied enterprises. Thus, as a result of delayed essential deliveries, enterprises of the Ministry of the Machine Tool and Tool Building Industry failed to meet the 8-month target for the production of forging and pressing machines and the Ministry of Heavy and Transport Machine Building did not fulfill the program for the production of rolling equipment and freight cars.

Economic managers and party organizations in all sectors of industry must pay special attention to the reinforcement of contract discipline and the improvement of output quality. It must not be forgotten that high quality goods represent millions of saved rubles which are otherwise still frequently being spent to salvage substandard goods. This applies above all to the producers of consumer goods. There is no demand for many types of consumer goods and they only clutter up storage facilities. Numerous complaints have been received about the output of footwear and textile enterprises of the Ministry of Light Industry.

As a whole the country's industry fulfilled its contract committments 98.9 percent. Collectives of enterprises of the Ministry of the Chemical Industry and the Ministry of Mineral Fertilizer Production are lagging in particular in this respect. The leadership of these ministries must improve the situation at lagging enterprises within the shortest possible time.

A crucial period in the industry's work is just beginning. After all, not a great deal of time remains before the end of the year. A reliable basis must be laid for the fulfillment of the targets for the first year of the 12th 5-Year Plan and successful work next year. Every working day must be a shock labor day.

Agriculture: As a result of the skillful application of intensive techniques, Tatar grain growers have grown quite a good [neplokhoy] harvest and delivered 1.4 million metric tons of grain to state granaries, fulfilling their pledges ahead of schedule. Belgorod Oblast farms have completed the harvest of silage corn ahead of schedule. In Uzbekistan, where the cotton harvest has started, an all-out effort is under way to switch to machine picking.

There are many reports of this kind on the editorial office teleprinter at the moment. [passage omitted]

Many farms in the Altay, for instance, are harvesting bread grain in shock labor fashion. [paragraph continues]

All participants in the harvest campaign here have now switched to an around-the-clock timetable. This has enabled grain growers in the kray to cut grain crops on more than 3 million hectares and to thresh them on 2.4 million hectares much sooner than last year. It is no accident that the Altady agricultural workers are much closer to completing the harvest than their neighbors. [passage omitted]

Feed procurement is continuing. According to the USSR Central Statistical Administration 98.4 million metric tons of feed units had been procured by 8 September, more than at this time last year. However, there are still many farms, above all in the Ukraine, Azerbaijan, Moldavia, and Latvia, where the pace of the procurement of highly nutritious feeds has fallen.

The harvest is in full swing on vegetable plots and in the orchards. In comparison with last year certain changes for the better can be observed here. So, for instance, 9 percent more vegetables, 6 percent more potatoes, and 15 percent more fruit and berries than last year have been procured.

And how are livestock farmers coping with their pledges? The purchases of livestock and poultry have increased by 7.5 percent in comparison with the same period last year, of milk by 4.6 percent, and of eggs by 5.2 percent. Work is organized efficiently at the animal fattening complexes and units in Azerbaijan, Moldavia, Kirghizia, and Penza Oblast. Much more livestock and poultry than last year has been sold to the state here. Tangible increases in the sales of milk have been achieved by livestock units in Belorussia, the Buryat ASSR, and Perm and Amur Oblasts. But there also are laggards. In Estonia, the Chechen-Ingush and Yakut ASSR's, and Bryansk, Pskov, and Tula Oblasts the results are lower. Work at feed preparation shops is getting under way, but on farms in Kemerovo and Chita Oblasts and the Udmurt ASSR one in five of these shops is out of action. In the Uzbek SSR feed preparation shops do not exist on one in three farms. It is necessary to try and make up what has been omitted here.

CPSU'S SOLOVYEV ON LENINGRAD INDUSTRIAL PROGRESS

PM181401 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 16 Sep 86 First Edition p 2

[Article by Yu. Solovyev, first secretary of Leningrad CPSU Obkom, under the rubric "Party Life: How Restructuring Is Proceeding": "Course of Intensification"]

[Text] At the party meeting at the Leningradskiy Metallicheskiy Zavod, where I was to speak, the talk was of the prospects for developing the enterprise and making better use of the existing potential and of creating conditions which would promote the dynamic acceleration of scientific and technical progress and appreciable growth in the efficiency and quality of work not only among the turbine makers themselves but in the domestic power engineering industry.

Of course, these questions have been raised previously in one way or another. Plans for measures were drawn up. Timescales for their fulfillment were planned. But eroded responsibility, half-measures in technical policy, and compromises in elucidating relations between departments, as well as self-deception with well-known achievements have gradually created -- as, incidentally, they have in many other collectives too -- an atmosphere of definite complacency and self-indulgence. The nonfulfillment of the targets for the last 5-year plan in terms of output and labor productivity growth is a consequence of these causes.

The discussion was pointed. There was a feeling that people had long been waiting for a detailed and self-critical exchange of opinions and were interested in resolutely modernizing and retooling shops on a modern footing, developing initiative and independence, and improving responsibility and discipline.

It was stressed at this and other meetings at primary party organizations with obkom personnel participating that the work that has been begun is complex and requires a definite economic, organizational, and psychological reorientation in cadres' thinking and changes in the style and methods of the activities of party organizations and committees. And this restructuring must not be postponed.

The implementation of the "Intensification '90" territorial and sector program has had an effect on the pace of acceleration of scientific and technical progress even at the initial stage, has promoted labor productivity growth, and has slowed, although not stopped, the decline in return on capital.

The new Leningrad proposals approved by the CPSU Central Committee Politburo to substantially restrict the expansion of enterprises, to sharply reduce new industrial construction, and to channel efforts and funds into modernizing existing capacities, equipping them with the most modern equipment, and at the same time ridding ourselves of obsolescent and obsolete equipment were a logical continuation of this program. As job certification has shown, around one-third of all machine tools and machines at enterprises fall into the latter category. Their presence hampers the rational utilization of the latest and progressive equipment, since there is a shortage of personnel. One way out is to organize two and three shifts at enterprises. Only in this way is it possible to boost returns on the active part of fixed capital comparatively quickly and to overcome the still-evident attempts by economic managers to return to extensive methods of economic development. It would be expedient to channel the resources of contracting organizations thereby released and the considerable capital investment in this case into expediting the resolution of urgent social problems. Currently this means the principled line developed, as is well known, at the party Central Committee June (1986) Plenum. The high assessment of Leningraders' initiatives obliges us to do a great deal and increase the responsibility of party committees and organizations and each communist for the unconditional fulfillment of what has been planned.

It can be said without exaggeration that the initial stage of restructuring is the most complex, because it coincides with a simultaneous buildup in acceleration rates. There is simply no time for the hesitation, long explanations, and endless arguments which once lasted years. We need action. In orienting party gorkoms and raykoms, enterprise party committees, and primary party organizations to persistently renew all aspects of life, the obkom believes the main task for them is to augment their efforts in asserting the new approaches to solving the problems of economic and social development and to actively support useful initiatives.

Old ways are unwilling to bow out. The inertia of opposition to the new can still be seen one way or another in various forms at Leningrad enterprises and scientific collectives and is also visible in certain party committees and social organizations, and among economic managers. But this inertia, as the real situation shows, is surmountable. After all, the overwhelming majority of communists, party activists, and leading cadres are clearly aware of the need for change and are working hard to help bring that change about.

The other day I inquired how things were going at the metal plant. Party Committee Secretary V. Kondratyev reported that the discussion at the party meeting had defined more precisely the directions for regrouping forces. The enterprise collective has already achieved hopeful results. [paragraph continues]

The turbine makers have been thorough in their shipments of equipment to projects scheduled for completion. A program for establishing workloads for production units is being cooridnated and the structure of capital investment has been changed: R40 million is being allocated from funds intended for production development to be spent on solving tasks in the social sphere without detriment to equipment production in the necessary volume.

In most production collectives in the city and oblast and at experimental scientific research institute enterprises people are preparing thoroughly and in a well-conceived manner for the switch to the new working system. Certain research establishments have considered it entirely right to use unique scientific equipment and instruments in two and three shifts as well. It must be noted that we are far from the idea of imposing some kind of universal operating plan on collectives and subordinating them to standardized procedures. Choosing the optimum means of achieving plan targets is a task for collectives themselves. There are no limits on their initiative.

The correctness of precisely this approach is confirmed by the practice of leading associations and enterprises. It was decided at "Elektrosila," for instance, to reduce equipment stocks to 1,400 machine tools by the end of the 5-year plan and to increase the renewal coefficient of the active part of fixed capital to 10-12 percent. Without increasing the labor force the remaining more modern equipment will be operated on two shifts and machine tools with digital program control will operate around the clock.

The national economy would have lost almost 6,000 tractors owing to a planned shut-down of the main conveyer system at the "Kirovskiy Zavod" for modernization. The specialists' proprietorial interest made it possible to find another way out. The plan for retooling the enterprise was changed. Thanks to the withdrawal of obsolete equipment and the regrouping of machine tools still able to give useful service, around 14,000 square meters of production area was freed, allowing the new conveyer system to be installed without stopping the existing system.

The "Znamya Oktyabrya," "Lenpoligrafmash," "Admiralteyskiy," and other associations, where people are implementing restructuring rather than wasting time discussing it, are taking steps to improve labor efficiency and ensure better equipment use while taking account of sepcific features. But we must admit that this sort of thing is still rare. There are still many shortcomings in developing the social infrastructure -- transportation, trade, health, public education, public catering, consumer services, and municipal service establishments, and so forth. Here is just one example. Hot food provided by only 40 percent of enterprises working evening shifts and 30 percent of enterprises working night shifts. This situation cannot be considered acceptable.

It has been proved in practice that the more actively and rapidly primary party organizations and labor collectives join in the work, the more confidently difficulties are overcome. Today we have a greater need than ever for people who think on a large scale, are capable of nonstandard decisions, and are prepared to take responsiblity by virtue of their communist convictions and duty without pressure from above. It is this type of organizer combining professional and high moral qualities that we try to assign to decisive sections of production and promote to positions of command. We see this as being the essence of cadre policy.

Some 18 months ago a meeting of the oblast party organization aktiv leveled cutting critricism against the "Leningradskiy Elektromekhanicheskiy Zavod" Associaton. As a leader in the development and production of digital program control devices, it had played its part badly and its output was unreliable. [paragraph continues]

Investigating the cause of the collective's unsatisfactory work, the obkom together with the Ministry of Instrument Making, Automation Equipment, and Control Systems transformed the enterprise and a number of related enterprises into the "Lenelektronmash" Science and Production Association. The firm was headed by a new general director -- P. Radchenko. An able organizer and devoted specialist, he immediately took bold steps with the support of the party committee to modernize and reequip production, restructure subunits, and ensure planned improvements in output quality. The improvements are obvious. Over the 5-year plan the range of output has been fully renewed. Its quality has incresed sharply. The output is becoming competitive. Production has more than tripled.

The following example is quite typical. The leaders of leading Leningrad associations -- V. Tikhonov of "Burevestnik"; B. Taller of the Ya.m. Sverdlov Machine Tool Building Plant; Kh. Badalyants of "Glinozem"; G. Shutkov of "Izhorskiy Zavod"; B. Formin of "Elektrosila," and many others are operating in an innovative way, relying on the support of party organizations. Their numbers are growing. This is being helped by the certification system for communist leaders and the atmosphere of publicity and enhanced demandingness in collectives.

Let us bring inertia strictly to book and make it possible to draw conclusions and correct the situation. If lessons are not learned we must resolutely rid ourselves of incompetent workers. The leaders of the "Lenbythhim" and Carburetor Plant Associations have recently been removed from their jobs, and representatives of the leadership of a number of other enterprises and institutes where restructuring was not being undertaken properly and was only paid lip service have been strictly punished.

It would be premature to claim that everything is running smoothly in Leningrad's multisector territorial-roduction complex. There have been various manifestations of a certain stagnation and routine. The unsuitable methods, time-serving, hushing up of criticism, and stifling of useful initiatives which inevitably accompany a disappering work style must be discussed and assessed uncompromisingly. The mass media -- newspapers, TV, and radio -- are called upon to play a great role in asserting the course of renewal. It must be said that they are actively propagandizing front-ranking experience. As for the publicity given to negative phenomena and the readiness to embark on well-argued polemics against those who do not want to perceive the changes -- excessive delicacy is sometimes evident in this area.

I shall cite one case. After publication of a critical article in PRAVDA on the irresponsible attitude shown toward improving and retooling production at the Volkhov Aluminum Plant the obkom bureau strictly punished economic and party leaders at the enterprise and the CPSU gorkom. Certain people lost their jobs. As instructed by the obkom, the oblast newspaper carried a report on this. But the rayon newspaper, so people wrote from Volkhov, anot only failed to reprint the critical article from the central newspaper but did not even feature a report on the bureau's decision. It is very doubtful whether the "coy silence" in this case will strengthen the newspaper's prestige among its readers or will help the party gorkom in the actual restructuring process.

An objective criterion for assessing cadres and their readiness to participate actively in the incipient transformations in their contribution to the implementation of the "Intensification '90" program, and the program itself is an effective tool for administering scientific and technical program. Within its framework we have managed to focus the efforts of industrial enterprises and academic, sector, and teaching instiitutes on solving the most important socioeconomic tasks. The attention of intersectorial scientific and technical complexes has been focused on developments that are a priority for the national economy. [paragraph continues]

These intersectorial complexes include 18 institutes in Leningrad subordinate to various ministries. The first steps have shown the prospects for this collaboration.

A standard provision on complexes was recently adopted. It is now up to ministries on the basis of the specific tasks and conditions of each complex to define more accurately and -- this is the main thing -- more efficiently the rights and obligations of the collectives included in it, to precisely outline the organizational and economic principles of their activity, and to propose effective incentives for boosting the interest of developers and production worders in creating and assimilating output of genuinely progressive equipment.

Undoubtedly, difficulties and certain losses are inevitable in the process of great work. There are still many shortcomings in the economic mechanism and the system of relations between enterprises and departments. We have not yet rid ourselves of the burden of ingrained ideas, harmful habits, or traditions that are now unacceptable. The more coordinated, competent, and purposeful we are in our actions, the greater will be the guarantee of success in restructuring, boosting economic efficiency, and accelerating the positive changes in all spheres of life. And that is the main and key task for communists.

OFFICIAL ASSESSES INDUSTRIAL OUTPUT GROWTH

LD160350 Moscow World Service in English 1310 GMT 15 Sep 86

[Text] The central Statistics authority has published figures that tell of the Soviet Union's economic development over the first 8 months of the year. Industrial output has grown by 5.2 percent. Bearing in mind that the Soviet Union accounts for one-fifth of the whole world's industrial output, this year's industrial growth must be quite considerable.

The question was put to Vladimir Tolkushkin. He told us that in view of the fact that the yearly plan envisages an industrial growth of 4.3 percent, the result for the first 8 months of this year can undoubtedly be regarded as successful, especially if one takes into account that this growth has been achieved mainly by raising labor productivity based on scientific and technological progress.

Labor productivity in industry grew by 4.8 percent against the planned 4.1 percent. yet, said Vladimir Tolkushkin, we cannot remain fully satisfied with the achieved result. If we compare the work of industry in August with the figures for the first 7 months of the year, we see that the machine building industry has slowed down its rate of growth. The management of this industry explains this by the large number of workers going on vacation in August, and therefore the capacity of many factories was not fully used. But facts are stubborn things. The machine building industry in August lagged behind in the production of certain commodities, and this had an adverse effect on the work of associated enterprises.

But on the whole, there are certain changes. There is a definite transfer to intensive development of the economy.

AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENTS FOR 17 SEP REPORTED

LD180925 [Editorial Report] The following is a compilation of reports on agricultural developments in the USSR carried by Moscow Domestic Service in Russian, unless otherwise indicated, on 17 September. GMT times of broadcasts are given in parentheses at the end of each item.

Grain crops were harvested and threshed in Tselinograd Oblast on 83 percent of the sown areas. (0204)

In Tselinograd Oblast, 83 percent of the area of grain has been cleared and threshed, and 1,275,000 metric tons of grain has been sold to the state. (0546)

In Novosibirsk Oblast, grain has been threshed on 1.4 million hectares, which is about 70 percent of the total, and more than 600,000 metric tons has arrived at elevators and reception points. (0546)

In Uzbekistan, 250,000 metric tons of cotton has so far been procured. (0546)

Mass harvesting of rice has started in Checheno-Ingushetiya. The rice farmers intend to sell more than 25,000 metric tons to the state. (0600)

Grain crops have been threshed on 1 million hectares in Kurgan Oblast. (2004)

To date, 1.5 million metric tons of grain has been delivered in Kustanay Oblast. (2230)

EARLY SEPTEMBER WEATHER, CROP STATUS REVIEWED

PM171108 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 5 Sep 86 p 1

[Agrometeorologist T. Ivashneva report: "Weather and Crops"]

[Text] It was hot and dry in the last 10-day period in southeast Ukrainian oblasts, the Central Chernozem Region, the North Caucasus, and the Volga Region. Cool and rainy weather predominated and still predominates over the remainder of the USSR's European territory. In rayons situated north of a line linking Petrozavodsk, Yoshkar-Ola, Kuybyshev, and Orenburg there were air frosts down to minus 3 degrees and ground frosts down to minus 5 degrees.

Over the greater part of the territory of the Northwest, Northern, Volga-Vyatka, Central, and Urals Regions and in the north of the Volga Region seeds were seen to germinate and shoots appeared on winter grain crops. There were optimum conditions for plant growth.

In Moldavia, the greater part of the Ukraine, and individual rayons of Rostov Oblast and Krasnodar Kray early-sown corn reached full grain ripeness. Milky and waxy ripeness was noted over the rest of the territory where the crop is grown for grain. In the majority of places of industrial potato cultivation intensive tuber growth ended, and the leafy tops were seen to wither in the fields. Harvest accumulation is continuing only with late-maturing varieties of potatoes.

Hot weather continued in the Transcaucasian republics. There was no precipitation over the greater part of Azerbaijan. [paragraph continues]

Cotton was ripening there. At the end of August an average of approximately 13 bolls had formed per bush, and they had begun to open.

Warm weather predominated in the majority of West Siberian farming rayons and in the north of Kazakhstan. However, there was then a considerable drop in temperature.

Early spring grain crops sown at the optimum times reached waxy ripeness of grain. The grain continued to swell on late-sown crops. In West Siberia seeds germinated and shoots appeared on winter grain crops. Conditions for their growth were good. In the majority of East Siberian farming rayons the weather was moderately warm. Swelling of grain ended on early spring grain crops, and it attained waxy ripeness.

In the Far East the average air temperature was close to the perennial average. In Maritime Kray and in places in Khabarovsk Kray 65-100 mm of precipitation fell. The grain early-sown rice in Maritime Kray was at the milky ripeness stage.

It was warm or hot in the Central Asian republics and the south of Kazakhstan. Dry weather was conducive to the growth of cotton bolls and also to the ripening of raw cotton. At the end of the 10-day period the opening of the first bolls was noted everywhere. Individual farms in southern Central Asia began the selective harvesting of raw cotton.

Further on Sep Weather, Crops

PM190825 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZM in Russian 16 Sep 86 p 1

[Agrometeorologist T. Ivashneva report under the rubric "The USSR Hydrometeorological Center Reports": "Weather and Crops"]

[Text] There is cool weather to the west of a line linking Chernovtsy, Chernigov, Kaluga, Kalinin, and Petrozavodsk. Moderately warm weather predominates over the remainder of the USSR's European territory, with hot weather in the North Caucasus and Volga Regions (south of Saratov). There are air and ground frosts on individual days. In the Baltic republics and the Northwest Region rain fell during 7-9 days. The amount of precipitation in those regions totaled 30-85 mm. There was no rain in southern Moldavia or in southern Ukrainian Oblasts.

North of a line linking Riga, Mogilev, Orel, Penza, and Orenburg shoots and the third leaf have appeared in fields of winter grain crops, and plants are tillering in places. Winter rye and wheat are growing and developing with a good supply of moisture.

It is still hot and dry in the Transcaucasian Republics. This weather in Azerbaijan is conducive to the ripening and opening of cotton bolls.

There are air and ground frosts almost everywhere in the West Siberian farming rayons and in northeast Kazakhstan. Then it grew warmer. The average air temperature over the past 10-day period in the majority of rayons was close to the perennial average. The most significant rain fell in a number of rayons of Tyumen, Tomsk, and Kemerovo oblasts and Altay Kray. Winter grain crops grew and developed with the adequate supply of warmth and moisture. Winter grain crops sown before 20 August had tillered. Later sowings were at shooting and third-leaf stages. Warm weather predominates in the East Siberian farming rayons. However, there are ground frosts on individual nights in places.

Over the majority of the Central Asian republics' territory the weather is dry and close to the perennial average -- which is having a beneficial effect on the growth and opening of cotton bolls and also on the ripening and gathering of raw cotton.

UKRAINE AKTIV VIEWS HARVEST PROBLEMS, SUCCESS

LD152133 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 15 Sep 86

[Text] Today a meeting of the party and economic aktiv of the Ukraine discussed urgent measures of accelerating the autumn work in the fields and the completion of preparations of collective and state farms and other enterprises of the agro-industrial complex for work in winter conditions. Critically analyzing what has been achieved, those speaking pointed out that in a number of farms the harvesting period is lagging behind and the struggle against losses to the harvest is being conducted poorly. The feed corn harvest is lagging behind in collective and state farms in the Crimea, Kherson, and Dnepropetrovsk Oblasts. Participants in the meeting paid great attention to matters of intensifying animal husbandry. It was said that in certain oblasts a reduction of the milk yield and of the average daily weight-gain of cattle was permitted to take place and that the rate of the increase of production and purchases of output of this very important period by workers in other sectors of the agro-industrial complex was comprehensively analyzed.

At the meeting, Comrade Sizenko, first deputy chairman of the USSR State Agro-Industrial Committee, received an honorary citation from the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Council of Ministers, the AUCCTU and the Komsomol Central Committee on behalf of the Ukrainian SSR; the Ukrainian SSR has received this honor for successfully carrying out the wintering of cattle and for the increased production and purchases of animal husbandry output in the 1985-86 winter period. Comrade Shcherbitskiy, member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and first secretary of Ukrainian CP, spoke at the meeting.

LITHUANIAN PARTY AKTIV DISCUSSES AGRICULTURE

LD181352 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1430 GMT 17 Sep 86

[Text] A republic party-economic aktiv conference was held in Vilnius today to discuss tasks related to the completion of autumn field work and preparations for the wintering of livestock. It was noted that in the last 8 months sovkhozes and kolkhozes obtained more milk than in the same period last year! In a number of regions in the republic the plan for milk production is being overfulfilled. The participants in the conference concentrated their attention on unresolved questions, and measures were outlined to eliminate shortcomings.

At the gathering the republic was presented with an honorary scroll from the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Council of Ministers, the AUCCTU and Komsomol Central Committee awarded the Lithuanian SSR for successfully wintering livestock.

Grishkyavichus, first secretary of the Lithuanian CP Central Committee spoke at the conference.

A plenum of the republic's CP Central Committee was also held today.